The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 4. Whole No. 744. NEW YORK, JULY 23, 1904. Price per Copy, 10c

Prof EMShepard 1904

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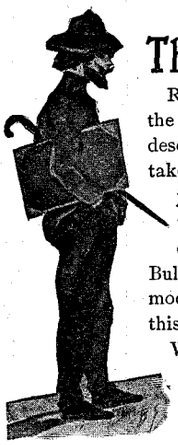

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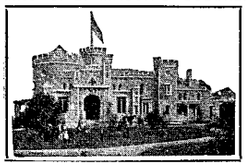

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

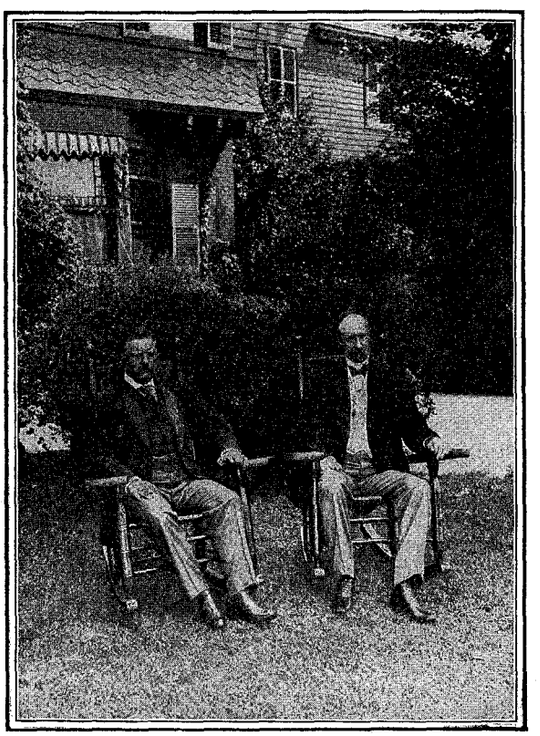
DEMOCRATIC VIEWS OF THE CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

THE impending presidential campaign bids fair to be remarkable, if not unique, in the matter of political issues, since it is already evident that neither of the great parties is committed to policies that deeply stir the popular mind. The money issue, so the Democrats have affirmed in national convention, is outside the pale of practical politics. Other "paramount issues" of former years, such as those of tariff and trust, have sunk into relative insignificance. On what lines, then, may the Democrats be expected to conduct their present struggle for political supremacy?

Mr. Bryan's latest manifesto, made public upon his return from the St. Louis convention, gives first importance to the issue of "imperialism"; but very few Democratic journals show any disposition seriously to reopen this question. Col. Henry Watterson, the veteran Kentucky leader, strikes a more popular note when he says that the "absolutism" of Theodore Roosevelt is the "one gigantic issue" of the coming campaign. He elaborates this idea as follows (in his paper, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*):

"The Republican party has become in the person of Theodore Roosevelt the assertion of the Gospel of Force. In the politicians constituting the group that does his will in the two houses of Congress, the prostitution of the power of the Government. . . . . .

"If Mr. Roosevelt could join hands with Quay and Addicks to accomplish any purpose; if, to show his power, he could take two admirals, such as Dewey and Schley, across his lap and spank them like children, grossly, brutally insulting Miles the while; if, to exploit his Administration, he could steer a fly-by-night republic like Panama into being, playing directly to the lead of the Gray Wolves in Congress and the stock-jobbers of Paris; if, to flatter the old soldiers, he could by a sweep of his pen convert himself from an Executive into a legislative department, and, to cozen the negro vote at the North, he could precipitate anew the race issue at the South—the which stand as illustrations of his surpassing courage—then there is nothing which the exigencies of his ambition, or the promptings of his temper, may not at least undertake. Ecce Signum; should he be given four years more in the White



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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SENATOR FAIRBANKS AT SAGAMORE HILL.

House on his own account, with the four additional years for which he will begin at once to provide in case he is elected—making twelve consecutive years in all—what may the country not expect in 1912, the third-term tradition dissipated, the power of the President over his party absolute, and the power of the party intrenched and enlarged? It does not require a very lively fancy to conceive. All the old perspectives of Democracy shut out by military appliances, colonial machinery, and commercial apparatus, the trail of the trade-mark—already too visible—over every avenue to preferment and power—such public men as linger about the throne converted into a race of Medician princes without the learning or the arts of Florence—the sign-manual of the plutocracy blazing above every voting booth—may be intervening wars and certainly the disappearance of all healthful and independent opposition—what is to hinder Diaz and the Diaz dynasty?"

The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) states the "paramount issue" of the campaign in these words: "It is conservative and constitutional Democracy against radical and arbitrary Republicanism"; and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) declares:

"The campaign of 1884 was won for the Democrats on an issue of public morality. The campaign of 1892 was won by the

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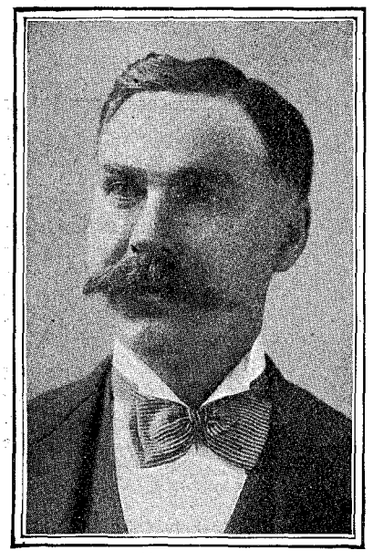


THOMAS TAGGART, OF INDIANAPOLIS.

The choice of the Democratic National Committee for National Chairman.

commanding strength of their candidate on the issue of the tariff at a time when the Republicans had outrageously abused the taxing power, as they have since again abused it in the Dingley act. In this campaign we have as an issue abuses of executive power as well as of the legislative function; we have the fighting spirit and the liking for restless contention which have so often been exhibited at the capital during the last three years; we have the reckless misuse of the grave race-problem for partizan gain; we have the issue of the trusts, as to which the policy of the party in power has been of a nature to excite the wonder and the suspicion of the people."

The real conflict, however, is felt to be one between men, rather than issues. "Rarely, if ever," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), "has there been a national contest in which the presidential candidate of either party was so completely the platform of his party." The same paper continues:

"The Republican convention specifically indorsed those acts of the present administration which were most distinctly characteristic of Roosevelt. The Democratic convention gave a still more signal illustration of the fact that 'the man is the platform' by formally approving Parker's unequivocal declaration on a subject which it had just before carefully avoided as possibly dangerous. It is of little consequence what composed the greater part of either platform. It is of the utmost consequence what the lives, the character, and the public records of the rival candidates show each to represent."

MARTIN W. LITTLETON, OF BROOKLYN,

Who made the nominating speech for Judge Parker at St. Louis.

Judge Parker's personality is the subject of glowing eulogies in scores of Democratic papers, and his famous telegram on the gold standard is indorsed, by some perfunctorily, by others in terms of extravagant praise. "The Democratic campaign of 1904 could not have been inaugurated more auspiciously," exclaims the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.). "Not in all the land," adds the Nashville *American* (Dem.), "is there a Democrat who thinks less of Judge Parker because of that telegram." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) says: "What he did shines like a *great* deed in a timid world. Any result next November aside, this act of July has in it an immeasurable wealth of courage and of integrity. The moral value of it is infinite." The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) thinks that Judge Parker "represents as fully as any man now living the ideal of presidential fitness fixed in the thought of the country by George Washington." The Denver *News*, a leading free-silver paper, has this to say:

"For many reasons Judge Parker is a strong candidate, probably the strongest that the Democracy could name at this time. He voted for Mr. Bryan, but is an avowed adherent of the principle of the single metallic standard of money. As a Gold Democrat, he will have the active support of powerful elements of the Democratic party which will make themselves felt in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and perhaps some other New England States, and in the Middle West. Under the changed conditions by which the supply of gold has been vastly increased through the efforts of the miner and the metallurgist, the bimetallic question is not an active issue, and Judge Parker's convictions in favor of the single standard are not a reason why any bimetallist should vote against him or be lukewarm in his favor."

Mr. Hearst's organ, the New York *American*, comments:

"When the radical and progressive elements of the party in 1896, and again in 1900, adopted a platform and nominated a candidate representing their principles, the 'conservatives' refused to submit to the will of the majority. Some of them put another ticket in the field, others went over to the Republicans outright, and still others remained away from the polls. Many newspapers calling themselves Democratic reviled Mr. Bryan as a demagogue, a disturber, an anarchist, and in general as the personification of the evil principle in politics. The six millions and a half of voters who twice followed him to defeat—*defeat inflicted by recreant Democrats*—were denounced as fools and madmen. No language was thought too opprobrious to fling at them, and this bitter abuse has not yet ceased. The 'conservative' press can not yet refrain from taunts and sneers at the leaders who merely stood by the Democratic guns.

"The desertion of the gold Democrats and the insulting course of the bolting press have been profoundly resented by all Democrats who were true to their party.

"But are true Democrats to allow that resentment to lead them into retaliation, now that the conservatives have prevailed in the national convention? Will they imitate conduct which they reprobated in the bolters of 1896 and 1900? *Will they commit the same sin that they held so unpardonable in others?*

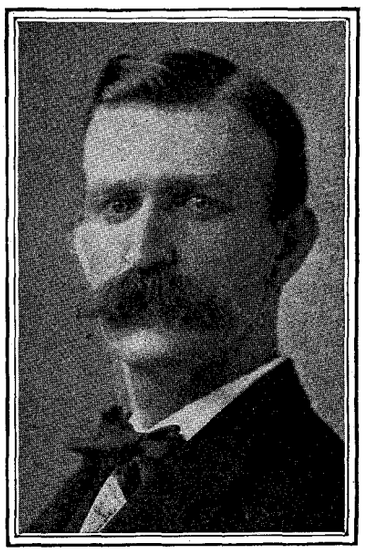
"*They will not be* TRUE *Democrats if they do.*

"There was fighting at the St. Louis convention, plenty of it, and everybody had his say, every faction was given a hearing. And the convention having done its work, it is the duty of good Democrats loyally to accept the platform and ticket and exert themselves for the election of Parker and Davis.

"The St. Louis platform is sound on the main things—the trusts and the tariff. Its whole spirit is thoroughly Democratic, and any Democrat can accept it in good conscience."

One Democratic paper, the Chicago *Chronicle*, expresses itself as entirely out of sympathy with the results of the St. Louis convention, and declares that in future it will affiliate with the Republican party. It says, in part:

"As at present constituted and led, the Democratic party is a menace to the peace, the prosperity, and the integrity of the United States and their people. It has discarded Democratic principles and taken up with the



WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN, OF NEW YORK.

Judge Parker's first lieutenant, and the recipient of the famous "gold-standard" telegram to the St. Louis Convention.

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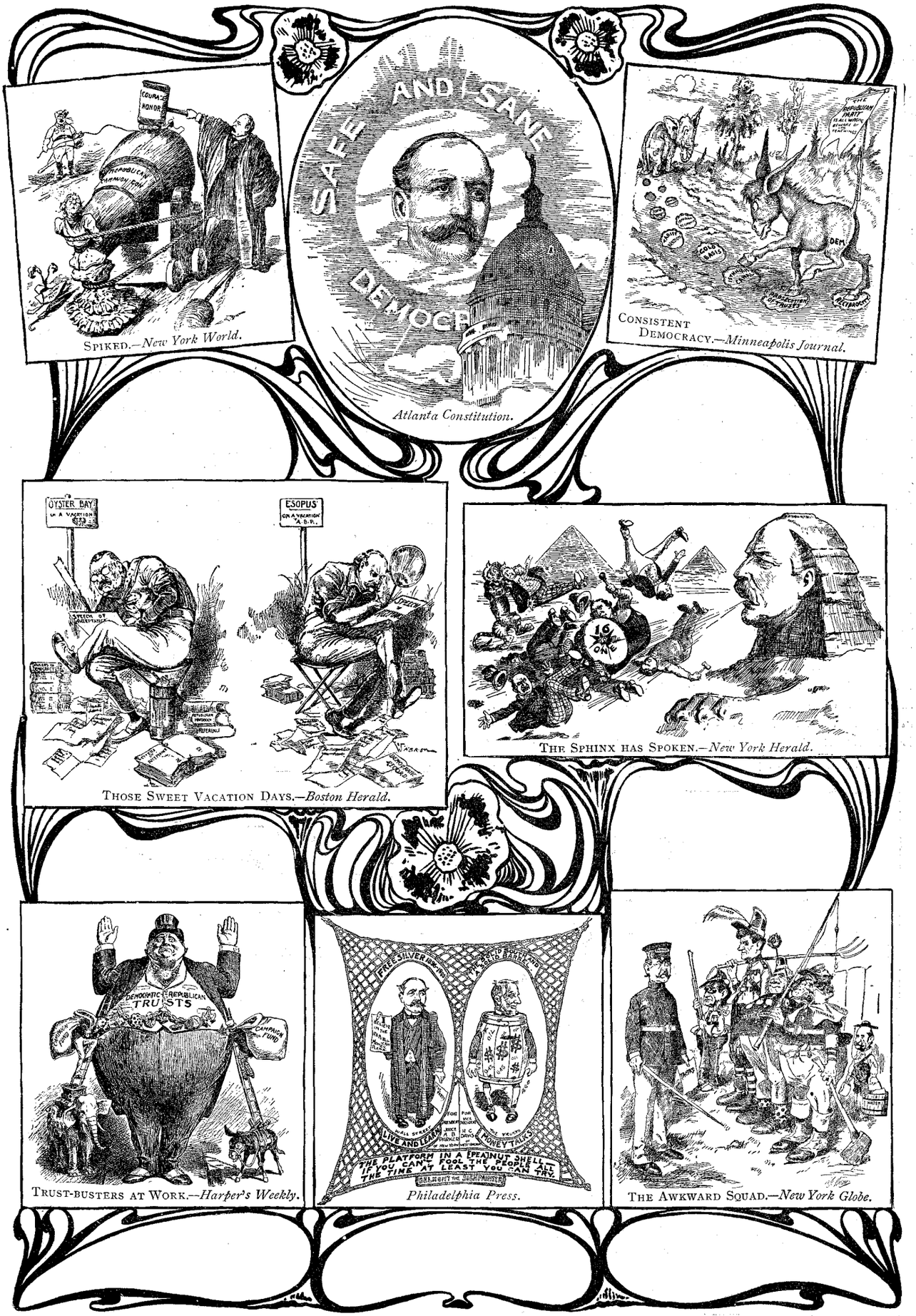

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CARTOON.

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radicalism of Populists and Socialists, and the obstructionism and the cowardice of wreckers and demagogues. No good can come out of it. With a blank for a candidate and a blank for a platform, it will become more and more a contemptible instrumentality for the exploitation of William J. Bryan and the school of demagogues following in his train."

These sentiments are regarded as surprising, in view of Mr. Bryan's discomfiture at St. Louis and his present attitude toward the Democratic nominee. His new manifesto, published in *The Commoner*, contains this passage:

"Judge Parker stands for enough things that are good to justify me in giving him my vote, but as I have tried to point out for several months, the triumph of the Wall Street element of the party denies to the country any hope of relief on economic questions. I have nothing to take back, I have nothing to withdraw of the things that I have said against the methods pursued to advance his candidacy. It was a plain and deliberate attempt to deceive the party. The New York platform was vague and meaningless and purposely so, because the advocates of Judge Parker were trying to secure votes from among the people who would have opposed his views had they known them. If he had sent to the Albany convention the telegram that he sent to the St. Louis convention, he would have had very few instructed delegates from the South and no possible chance for the nomination. But he and his managers adroitly and purposely concealed his position until the delegates had been corraled and the nomination assured. Then his friends attempted to secure a gold plank, which was overwhelmingly defeated in the committee. After the party had rejoiced over the harmony secured by the omission of the question, and after he had secured the nomination, he injected his views upon the subject at a time when he could not be taken from the ticket without great demoralization. The nomination was secured, therefore, by crooked and indefensible methods, but the Democrat who loves his country has to make his decisions upon conditions as he finds them, not upon conditions as he would like to have them."

Ex-President Cleveland has sent the following message to Judge Parker: "You must permit me to express my gratitude and admiration for the splendid manifestation of honor and courage you have given to your countrymen and to the Democracy in your St. Louis despatch." On this the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) comments:

"In addition to the pleasure with which the message before us will be read by Democrats throughout the country, it is rightly regarded as settling at once any question that may have existed as to what the supporters of the Cleveland school of Democracy will do in the campaign. It is in itself proof that Judge Parker will be voted for and worked for by every one of the elements which twice elected Grover Cleveland to the Presidency. It means, in short, that the divisions of the past eight years have been completely effaced by the nomination of Judge Parker, and that the Republicans are to face the very forces in November next which defeated them in two of the hottest political battles ever fought in the United States."

THE PACKING-HOUSE STRIKE.

THE labor difficulties which have arisen between the so-called "beef trust" and its employees, and which led last week to a strike of 72,000 butchers and cutters in the leading packing-centers of the United States, are regarded with considerable apprehension by the papers. Fears of a meat famine are freely entertained, and the price of beef has already mounted several cents. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, recalling the sufferings occasioned by the anthracite coal strike of two years ago, indicates the dangers of the present situation thus:

"A shortage of meat would create widespread public distress much more quickly than a shortage of coal did, because the supplies carried in stock are so much smaller. If the distress should become acute, the outcry for government 'to do something' would be almost inevitable. That outcry brought relief in the coal strike, and people will raise it again, just as the child to whom candy has been given to stop his crying cries again when he wants more candy. The demand will be intensified in this case because 'the meat trust' is already extremely unpopular. This combination has been prosecuted by the federal courts, and its members are now under a court injunction to prevent their combination to raise prices. That being the case, it would be strange if the leaders of the butchers' strike did not think they had a much easier campaign before them than John Mitchell and his associates had. We shall have to wait developments for the outcome. It will depend not so much upon the butchers or their employers as upon Theodore Roosevelt.

"If he follows his own precedent in the coal case and helps the

WHAT AM I GOING TO DO ABOUT IT? RAISE THE PRICE OF BEEF, OF COURSE. —Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

THE BALLAD OF THE BEEF TRUST.

Hey diddle diddle, the Trust and the Fiddle; the cow jumped over the moon. The elephant laughed to see such graft, and the dish ran away with the spoon. —Sullivant in the New York *American*.

CARICATURES OF THE BEEF TRUST.

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unions to win their fight, he will plainly hope to gain many thousand union votes. If he should gain those votes in that way and should be reelected, the prospect of four years of a President under such obligations might well rouse alarm among men who believe in government by law rather than by presidential ukase. But such speculation is now in the future. What is before the country to-day is that the butchers have gone promptly and confidently into a strike to cut off the supply of meat. The Pennsylvania precedent makes it almost certain that that situation will soon be before President Roosevelt. It is an embarrassing situation, and the President may well pray to be delivered from it. But after making himself easily the servant of one great union he would be a far less astute politician than he is if he imagined that the other unions were going to spare him when they needed help. The developments of the next three weeks in the butchers' strike will be awaited with the keenest interest. A government and an administration of law are better than a presidential subordination of law and government to the demands of unions with a record of arson, maimings, and murder."

The strike chiefly affects the packing-houses of Chicago and other leading-packing centers, such as St. Joseph, Mo., Kansas City, East Omaha, Nebr., St. Louis, Sioux City, and St. Paul. In New York 3,000 men left work out of sympathy for the strikers. The difficulties were occasioned by a reduction of the wages of unskilled laborers from 18½ to 17½ cents an hour. Only a small percentage of the employees were affected, the wages of the skilled workers not being disturbed. The latter, however, became implicated in the dispute, and a general strike was called. The men accepted a plan of arbitration proposed by the employers, involving a cut in wages, and agreed to leave everything to impartial arbitration. A deadlock occurred, however, over the reinstatement of the strikers. President Donnelly, of the Amalgamated Cutter and Butcher workmen, insisted that the packers reinstate all the strikers within seven days after the strike was called off. This demand was refused. The employers thereupon suggested that they keep the men then in their employ and reinstate all who went out as soon as possible, giving preference in the order in which the old men filed applications; but the strikers would not agree to this. Now a general strike, including the engineers and machinists, seems certain, and violence is beginning to break out in the strike centers.

Meantime the price of meat continues to climb. Three days after the strike began the prices of beef jumped up two, three, and four cents, and if the strike continues any great length of time the prices are likely to remain at a figure which will put beef out of the reach of the consumer of limited means. The packers think they can avert a meat famine, and are employing non-union men in the effort to keep up the supply. A large stock of cut meats and hams is still on hand.

"If the wage war is prolonged," says the New York *World*, "the public will have the privilege of investing several million dollars in the ultimate decision as to whether the unskilled laborers in the packing-houses shall receive 17½ or 18½ cents an hour." And the Chicago *Evening Post* remarks:

"Powerful as the packers are, they have assumed no aggressive position. They have tried negotiation and conciliation, and that having failed, they suggest impartial arbitration of the whole matter. This indicates complete confidence and consciousness of the fairness of their position. Can the same be said of the strikers?

"They allege that the integrity of their union is involved. How? The skilled men must 'stand by' the unskilled laborers or lose their support and allegiance; but must they stand by men who put forth extravagant and ill-timed demands? Is this the part of common sense, of prudence, of self-interest? The rejection of the offer of arbitration *ipso facto* puts the strikers in the wrong. At one time unionists clamored for arbitration and complained of the arrogance of the employers who had no faith in that method. To-day too many of them accept arbitration only when they are certain of obtaining a favorable award. When their case is doubtful or wholly lacking in merit, they scorn arbitration. This is not the way to promote industrial peace."

OOM PAUL.

THE death of Paul Kruger, ex-President of the Transvaal Republic, at the village of Clarens, on the Lake of Geneva, evokes sympathetic comment in many American papers. He was a "grim old hero," says the New York *World*, "—this taciturn Calvinistic burgher, with the muscles of steel, the heart of oak, the courage of a lion, and the faith of a martyr, who threw down the gage of battle to the mightiest empire the sun has ever shone upon." The New York *Tribune* comments:

THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF PAUL KRUGER,

Showing the band of *crèpe* half a foot wide which he wore on his beaver hat to signify utter grief at the loss of his nation's independence.

"Paul Kruger has shared with Swedish Charles the irony of a misplaced end. The petty fortress and the foreign strand were no more incongruous in the case of the one than Clarens in that of the other. What had the grim old patriarch of the Boers to do with Jean Jacques Rousseau and 'La Nouvelle Héloise'? It would have been more fitting had he fulfilled his promise and awaited the coming of the British invaders, seated on his Pretorian 'stoep,' pipe in mouth, Bible on knee and elephant gun in hand. Whatever had happened then would have been not unfitting. Had he been killed or imprisoned, he would have been held a martyr to the Transvaal's cause; while had he been left unmolested, he would have been a thorn in the British side. But that he should have 'slimly' transported the bulk of his great fortune out of the country, and then have followed it, to live in luxurious exile, seemed a strange departure from his earlier and sturdier career.

"We must remember, however, his age, his growing physical infirmities, his recognition of the hopelessness of the Transvaal struggle, and, too, the fact that he was, after all, only human, and it was just average human nature for him to do as he did. If in his exile he was increasingly querulous and bitter, that, too, was only natural. No autocrat enjoys being deposed, especially one who is also a theocrat. He had passed through many stirring scenes and had performed the labors of a modern Hercules. He had twice been a leading factor in the making of a nation. He had for many years ruled that nation with an absoluteness not often rivaled among despotisms. He had been and was convinced, not less certainly than the German Emperor, that his rule was from God and was specially inspired of God in every moment and in every detail. A blow or a word against him was, in his sight, not only treason against the Transvaal, but also blasphemy against the Lord and His anointed. That such a man should meekly have acquiesced in his own overthrow, or should have accepted it with anything resembling resignation, was simply impossible.

"His place in history is secure, but it is not such a place as either his enemies or his enthusiastic admirers have indicated. He was neither a savage nor a statesman. He was a brave frontiersman, a shrewd politician, a formidable master of men. He was such a strange compound of exalted spirituality and sordid materialism as is seldom produced apart from the isolation of a vast wilderness and prolonged communion with nature in its most elemental aspects. As such, in such a degree, he had no contemporaries. His predecessors were the judges and prophets who slew the tribes of Canaan that Israel might enter in and then ruled Israel as with a rod of iron. Or, perhaps we should say, rather,

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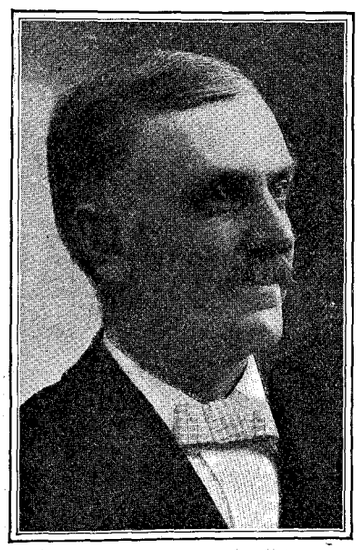
they were the patriarchs who were before the judges. He was, indeed, of the true patriarchal type, in both his private and his public life. In the Transvaal, of course, he can have no successor, nor does there appear a land upon the earth to-day where such a career as his could be duplicated. He was not only the latest, he was the last, of the patriarchs."

Mr. Kruger frequently expressed a desire to be buried beside his wife in his own country, and the British Government has given permission to his relatives to transport the body to the Transvaal.

THE "GOLDEN-RULE" MAYOR.

MAYOR JONES, of Toledo, who died on July 12, was known all over the country as the "Golden-Rule" mayor. The title was given to him in his campaign for election to the mayoralty of Toledo in 1897, when he advocated the adoption by business men and politicians of the principle of the Golden Rule, and posted on the walls of his factory: "Do unto others as if you were the others." He is characterized by the New York *Evening Post* as "a man of high ideality, if often mistaken in judgment"; and by the Detroit *Free Press* as "one of the most remarkable characters that American public life has produced." The Springfield *Republican* gives the following account of his career:



MAYOR JONES, OF TOLEDO,

Who carried the "Golden Rule" into politics, and posted on the walls of his factory: "Do unto others as if you were the others."

"He was a native of Wales, where he was born fifty-eight years ago, of poor parents, who emigrated to the United States in 1849, settling in Lewis County, N. Y. He had to work from childhood, and such education as he had was acquired outside of the working hours of an active industrial life. Before he was twenty years old he secured employment in the oil-fields of Pennsylvania, and before long he became an oil producer himself. Quite a fortune seems to have been acquired by him in this way, and about ten years ago, having invented an oil-well appliance, he engaged in its manufacture at Toledo, establishing the Acme sucker-rod factory, of which he was the sole owner. As an employer of labor, he never forgot the time when he was an employee himself, and every man in his factory was brought into personal touch with him as a friend. He introduced the eight-hour day, paid higher wages than those prevailing in similar employments, and interested himself constantly in the welfare of his men in various ways. He thus acquired great popularity, and as a candidate for public office in his home city he was irresistible. He was first elected mayor in 1897 as a Republican, ran as an independent in 1899, and polled more votes than both Republican and Democratic candidates together, and has been mayor of Toledo pretty constantly ever since. He fought public service and similar monopolies wherever they appeared, was an advocate of municipal ownership of street monopolies, did effective work in extending that movement, and favored direct legislation and other radical reforms. After 1897 he refused to identify himself with any political party, but his sympathies were with the Bryan and Johnson Democracy of Ohio, and in 1899, as an independent candidate for governor, when John R. McLean was running as the Democratic candidate, Jones polled nearly 107,000 votes drawn from the laboring classes and the radical wing of the Democracy. His passing away is a distinct loss to the radical movement in the United States."

A home view of Mayor Jones is presented by the Toledo *Blade*:

"Mr. Jones was a man of theories, and he dearly loved to discover a new one and put it into operation. His early education was limited, as he himself has said. But he was an omnivorous reader, especially of sociological and philosophical writers. Unfortunately he was unable to make practical application of the ideas he absorbed, and the result was that while he attempted great things he accomplished but little.

"There are many people in Toledo who honestly believe in the sincerity of all of Jones's ideas for the betterment of humanity. His preachments on the brotherhood of man were undoubtedly inspired by a desire to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunates of this world. But Mr. Jones was not content to await the natural evolution of nature. He would at once change the characteristics of humanity and make everybody instantly conform in theory and practise to the ideals he himself had set up. Had his early mental discipline been better he would have realized the impossibility of anything of the kind, and instead of fostering and augmenting discontent in the ranks of the people he wanted to help, he would have dispersed it by showing them how to make the best of their present conditions and helping them to gradually better those conditions."

PERILS OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS.

CHARLES A. CONANT, for years a leading Washington correspondent, then the special commissioner who devised the currency for the Philippines, and now treasurer of the Morton Trust Company, in New York, a man of clear and strong economic perception, does not like the growing popularity of the plan to put the corporations under government control and regulation. The power of Congress over interstate commerce has increased enormously under successive Supreme Court decisions in recent years, and the radical element in both parties would like to see it continue to increase until the "trusts" are practically under federal supervision. Mr. Conant views such an event with alarm, and believes that it might easily turn out to be a great evil for the whole country. Enormous power would be entrusted to a few officials, and if they should be tempted to use their power wrongly or rashly, they might "arrest the wheels of industry, spread terror and paralysis through the world of trade, and, above all, stifle and pervert that fine spirit of foresight, initiative, and intelligent daring which are the distinguishing traits of the American man of business, and have made possible the imperial progress of our country during more than a century of industrial freedom." Says Mr. Conant (in *The International Quarterly*, New York):

"The concentration at Washington of all power over corporations, including the granting of franchises by law, their regulation by executive boards and their interpretation by federal courts, would make possible a crystallization of the power of corrupt influences such as has never before been possible in the history of the world. It would surpass in some ways the concentrated power of corruption which was practised at Rome when Jugurtha was able to declare it a city where everything, even national honor, was sold, and where republican government finally perished because of the enormous bribes which were offered to the voters by the generals and speculators who had appropriated the spoils of the world. The advocates of sweeping changes in the control of corporations should at least measure the possibilities of danger in transferring to the federal capital the great forces of corruption which make our city governments in many cases the plague spots of our political system, and which make state legislatures too often the tools of those who seek to buy great franchises.

"Public opinion, if concentrated upon Washington, instead of diffused over forty-five state capitols, would undoubtedly break out at times in resentment against some glaring abuse; but would it be able to follow all the sinuous paths of corrupt influences through committee-rooms and executive offices? Men in public office are only human. If the prospect of a few thousands going

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to favored contractors was sufficient recently to seduce the virtue of several of the underpaid heads of bureaus in the Post-office Department and to permit them, through complacent collusion, to carry on frauds for years without discovery, what would be the influence upon a bureau of corporations of projects involving millions—where the change of a comma or a phrase, even a not unreasonable delay in making a decision, might enrich a corrupt or weak official with hardly the possibility of detection?

"Every financier knows how important are what seem to be most trifling things in determining the value of a franchise or in getting ahead of a competitor. If a comfortable fortune were the compensation sometimes attainable for merely delaying or hastening a decision, who shall say that federal officials at Washington with salaries ranging from $2,500 up to $4,000 for the most exacting and responsible duties, would always be impervious to such temptation? They would hold in their hands a power of extortion such as has never been surpassed. How serious an obstacle may be interposed to corporate plans even by delay is shown by the long litigation over the United States Steel bonds which were issued in exchange for preferred stock. It was a commendable act on the part of Mr. Morgan to determine to resist the buccaneers who undertook to check the plans of the corporation by 'strike suits'; but in making the decision to fight rather than to pay he probably condemned the corporation, by the decline in the value of the bonds between the date when their issue was first proposed and the date when the decision of the courts finally permitted them to be put upon the market, to a loss of many millions."

Moreover, the power thus placed in the hands of an Administration might be used to create a political "machine" such as has never been known even in this country. To quote:

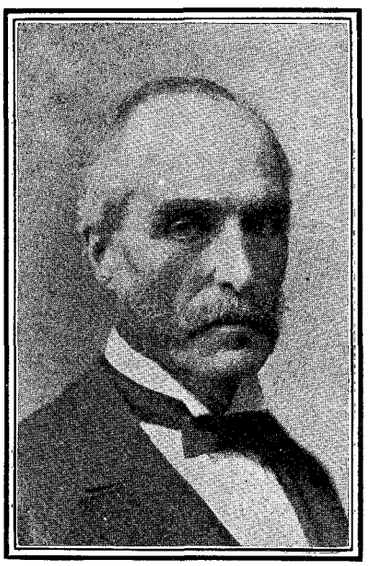
"When to the risk of individual corruption at Washington came to be added that of political corruption, the dangers lurking in concentrated federal control of corporations would be even more serious. The power to assess the federal officeholders has been availed of more than once to fill the campaign chest of a party in office. If this power of assessment could be extended to the great corporations of the country, under the threat that they would get too much 'publicity' in its most harassing form if they did not contribute, representative government would be subject to a menace greater than any it has yet encountered since it was born in Great Britain eight centuries ago in the struggle between King and Parliament. A party once installed in power, using without scruple its ability to levy contributions upon the corporations, and to distribute these levies like the Roman corn-grants, as gratuities among the poorer voters, would be a self-perpetuating body more absolute, for a time at least, than the most absolute of voting trusts, for the latter operates under the law and subject to the law, while the former would be above all law or fear of law except that of the paying power of its victims. The American people should at least be very sure that the evils to be cured are greater than those which the remedy itself would bring, before they turn with too light a heart to so portentous a change in the constitutional system of checks and balances established by our fathers, with blood and prayer, that ours might be a government of laws and not of men."

The Hamilton Centenary.—On July 11, 1804, Alexander Hamilton was slain by Aaron Burr in a historic duel which took place on the Jersey Heights opposite New York City. Last week the hundredth anniversary of this tragic event was observed in Weehawken, N. J., with appropriate exercises. The occasion elicits extended editorial comment throughout the country, and leads to many attempts to estimate the real significance of Hamilton's life and work. By *Leslie's Weekly* (New York) he is pronounced "the greatest American of any age, next to Washington himself"; and the New York *Sun* says: "No other has left a broader and deeper mark on our American political institutions." The Boston *Transcript* declares:

"He stands forth clearly as one of the greatest men in our annals—soldier, lawyer, financier, and statesman. Indeed his was one of those intellects that are not common in the story of any country. He could do many things well, and some so much better than any other man of his time that he stood alone in perfection of performance. His story reads like a romance that touches the camp, the court, the cabinet. A friendless boy of dubious parentage, he was in a counting-house and more than a clerk before he was fourteen. An artillery captain of proved skill and power of command at nineteen, he had been in the interval a student and an orator. Before he was twenty-three he was a confidential aide-de-camp of Washington and had laid the foundation of that friendship to which American finance owes so much, for it was in the rare leisure of his military duty that he sketched out those principles he put in operation when Secretary of the Treasury."

BREAK-DOWN OF OUR REPUBLIC PREDICTED.

JUST at the time when our two great political parties are rallying to "save the country" from each other, Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, who was one of our best friends in England during the Civil War, comes forward with the gloomy prediction that our republic is staggering toward its doom. "The end may be delayed," he says, "but it is sure. . . . The balance wavers," and "it is a critical hour in the life of the American republic, and therefore in the life of the world." The American people undoubtedly have the "political wisdom and force" to deal with this crisis, he believes, but he sees no evidence that these qualities are being brought to bear on the situation, nor does he see that any great man is arising to lead the reform.



GOLDWIN SMITH,

Formerly Professor of Modern History at Oxford, who takes a gloomy view of our future.

Far from looking to Democrat or Republican to check our desperate career, Professor Smith regards our great quadrennial and perennial conflicts of party as the surest signs that we are driving full speed for perdition. The impotence of our federal Government to stop strike disturbances, lynchings, and disfranchisement; the growing power of an oligarchical and plutocratic Senate, and the perils of imperialism are disquieting enough, and Professor Smith devotes a paragraph or so to each of them; but worst of all is the evil of party rule and party strife. The "campaign," that seems so much to the rest of us, is to Professor Smith but the ravings of a consuming fever. He says (in *The Monthly Review*, London):

"It is with regard to the form provided for the election of the President, however, that the work of the fathers has most signally and, perhaps, most unhappily failed. Their intention was that the President should be elected by chosen bodies of select and responsible citizens. For a time the nominations were kept, if not in the hands which the legislators had intended, at least in select hands. But since the Jacksonian era nomination and election have been completely in the hands of the democracy at large, and the election has been performed by a process of national agitation and conflict which sets at work all the forces of political intrigue and corruption on the most enormous scale, besides filling the country with passions almost as violent and antisocial as those of civil war. The qualification for the nomination is no longer eminence, but availability. It is not a question which man is most worthy of public confidence, but which man can carry New York or Ohio. Anything like military or naval success, however unaccompanied

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by any presumption of statesmanship, dazzles, as the line of Presidents and nominees shows, and is preferred to political qualifications. Admiral Dewey was near being nominated for President. The nominating conventions are vast orgies of intrigue and uproar, the issue of which is not likely to be the choice of the worthiest. If Lincoln was nominated, his success was due not so much to his merits as to local clamor. One nomination was gained, it appeared, by flashy metaphor and a big voice. The power of the big voice, tho unaccompanied by the big brain, in a reign of the convention wigwam and the stump is very great. To one who made that remark it was replied that clearness of voice was more effective than loudness. Whether it was drum or fife that prevailed, it was still sound and not sense.

"We must go back to the Guelphs and Ghibelins of the Italian republics to find a legal recognition of faction as the ruling power of a state. Under the soft name of 'party,' faction is now in the United States fully recognized by law; legal enactments are made for its operation, and a distribution of offices, such as those of the civil-service commissioners, is by law directed to be made on party lines. A nation which deliberately gives itself up to government by faction signs its own doom. The end may be delayed, but it is sure. The party organizations have overlaid the American Constitution. For this the framers of the Constitution are not to blame. Their sagacity must have been supernatural to foresee the machine and the boss. Washington abhorred party, and regarded it as a disease which he hoped to avert by putting federalists and antifederalists in his cabinet together. Our present system of party government is the offspring of the struggle in England between constitutionalism, represented by the Hanoverians, and despotism, represented by the Stuarts. That struggle gave it for the time a reasonable warrant. A reasonable warrant was given it again by the division of opinion on the French Revolution, and once more by the division on the subject of parliamentary reform. So, in the United States, while the struggle with slavery lasted, party was a natural and inevitable, tho baneful and antisocial, bond. But in ordinary times there is nothing to divide a nation into two halves perpetually waging political war against each other, and striving, each of them, to make government miscarry in its rival's hands. To justify party government, Mr. Olney says, there must be a strong and honest opposition. But supposing there is no vital issue on which an opposition can be rationally formed, is it to be formed by conscription? As a matter of fact, the masses follow a shibboleth, often hereditary, almost always devoid of sense. The Republican and Democratic parties in the United States are now two standing machines, waging everlasting war for the Presidency and an immense patronage. Platforms are made up when a Presidential election impends simply with a view to carrying that election. The parties have no fixed creed or abiding character. The Democratic party lost its vital force when slavery fell. It was an alliance of the Southern slave-owner with the commercial plutocracy of the North, drawing in their train the Irish populace of the Northern cities. One who had formed his idea of the Republican party half a century ago would hardly know the party again now. Lincoln, with his pure patriotism and his humanitarianism, would find himself strangely out of place. The grand aim of each party is to prevent the country from being successfully governed by its rival. Each will do anything to catch votes, and anything rather than lose them. Government, consequently, is at the mercy of any organization which has votes on a large scale to sell. The Grand Army of the Republic is thus enabled to levy upon the nation tribute to the amount of a hundred and forty millions thirty-six years after the war, while both parties in their platforms promise their countenance to the exaction. The history of the most corrupt monarchies could hardly furnish a more monstrous case of financial abuse, to say nothing of the effect upon national character. The late J. M. Forbes, of Boston, was a strong Republican as well as the best of citizens. He said, as we learn from his memoir, that the war with Spain was no philanthropic war, but was made to keep a party in power. Each party machine has a standing army of wire-pullers with an apparatus of intrigue and corruption, to the support of which holders of offices under government are assessed. The boss is a recognized authority, and mastery of unscrupulous intrigue is his avowed qualification for his place. The pest of partyism invades municipal administration and makes New York the plunder of thieves of one party and Philadelphia of thieves of the other. It is surely impossible that any nation should endure such a system forever."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is a safe wager that the next President will come from New York.—*The Washington Post.*

THE history of Kuropatkin's side of the campaign is a moving story.—*The Baltimore American.*

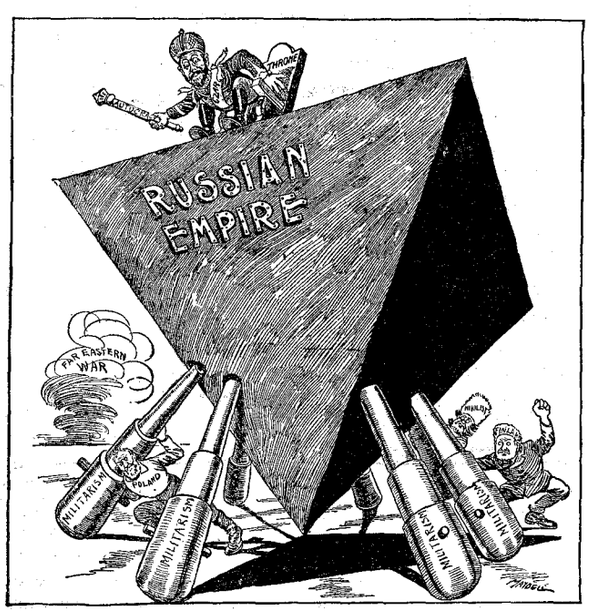
TWIN daughters have arrived for Kubelik. Fortunately, he is used to crowded houses.—*The London Daily News.*

EXPRESSION "true as steel" has fallen into disfavor with those who bought it when the high financiers unloaded.—*The New York Herald.*

MR. BRYAN'S real ambition seems to be: "Let me but make the platform of a party and I care not who gets the votes."—*The Baltimore American.*

A CHICAGO preacher says the hand of Providence is guiding America's destiny. Is this to be construed as a direct slap at D. B. Hill?—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE Prohibitionists are appealing to the voters of the country to be temperate. The voters will be more than that. They will be so very abstemious that they will refuse to take even a Swallow.—*The Atlanta Journal.*



SHAKY.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

APPLIED JIU-JUTSU.
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader.*

RUSSIA'S TROUBLES IN CARTOON.

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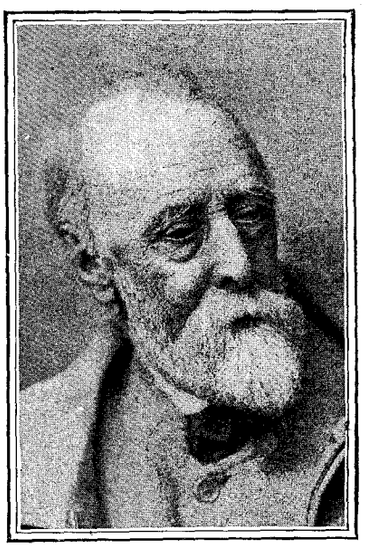
LETTERS AND ART.

WATTS, "A PAINTER OF IDEAS."

AMERICA'S acquaintance with George Frederic Watts may be said to date from the exhibition of that artist's work at the Metropolitan Museum, New York, some eighteen years ago. It has been claimed that by this exhibition, which antedated by some years the Chicago Exposition of 1893, a fresh impulse was communicated to art in the United States. People of all sorts thronged to see these great canvases, which afforded to many Americans "their initiation into the grand style of painting."



THE LATE GEORGE FREDERIC WATTS.

"Mr. Watts, in a sense, created a mythology of his own, and then gave it form—a double act of creation hardly to be paralleled in the annals of art."

Since the announcement of Mr. Watts's death, on the first of this month, the American press has been unanimous in acclaiming the essential nobility of the man and his art. Some of the critics find fault with his technique or with his coloring, and opinions differ as to the value of his portrait work; but all seem agreed in according him a unique place as a "painter of ideas," a portrayer of splendid abstractions.

The Evening Post believes that the final verdict of criticism will place Watts among the great masters. We read further:

"Singularly isolated in his own time, his paintings give an irresistible impression of antiquity—a sense that they are rooted far away in the beginning of things, so that it would be as futile to characterize his art as of the nineteenth century as to insist that Michelangelo's is of the sixteenth, or Phidias's of the fifth century before Christ. There were qualities in his work that related him to great work of any period, and it should surprise no one to find in some Buddhist panel of China a counterpart of 'Love and Death,' of 'Mammon,' or of the 'Cardinal Manning.' His communion with all great symbolical art rested upon no superficial basis. It was temperamental. His personal similarity to the aged Titian was not more fortuitous than his adoption of the Venetian manner of painting. Another manner might have served him as well. He could, perhaps, have triumphed with Flandrin or Chavannes. He recalls, say, Tintoret, because, like that superb Venetian, he was concerned less with appearances than with spiritual significance, because his art was grounded deep in legend and in religious belief.

"Now, with the possible exception of Velasquez, no artist of quite the first class has wholly dispensed with legend. . . . Mr. Watts's especial distinction lies, however, in the fact that he not only created beautiful forms for a revived tradition, but in a sense created a mythology of his own, and then gave it form—a double act of creation hardly to be paralleled in the annals of art.

"For, eliminate Mr. Watts's beautiful transcripts of old legend—the lovely 'Endymion,' the superb illustrations for the Apocalypse; ignore also that amazing gallery of portraits which is generally considered his best work, and you would still have a remarkable residuum of masterpieces. 'Hope,' 'Love and Life,' 'Time, Death, and Judgment,' 'The Court of Death,' 'Mammon,' are some of their titles, and in these very names is the hint of that abstract world which Watts has made so singularly vital. . . . Lacking formal religion, falling upon an age in which legend was without honor, he was driven back upon his inner experience and upon a religious and legendary life of his own. From much contemplation he emerged a myth-maker, for his symbols of Life, Death, and Love seem to represent these ideas more accurately and surely, more emotionally, than any words. It was Mr. Watts's ambitious attempt to create a universal symbolism. His hope was that in a civilization which had utterly forgotten our own, men would still see that an inexorable figure forcing a door was Death, and a resisting form driven back upon its own crushed pinions was Love. . . . Mr. Watts demanded immortality, not only for the visible symbol, but also for his individual interpretation of life therein embodied.

"With these ideals Mr. Watts could have been no mediocre figure, even if his manual skill had been mediocre. As a matter of fact, his hand rarely attained the freedom which is generally the birthright of the greatest masters. Even his portraits betray effort and hesitation; the hand has obeyed the impelling idea too tardily and painfully. One can hardly conceive him possessed with the fury of creation, and this suggests that the double labor of creating a world and a method of representing it is inordinate. But Mr. Watts's position among the great, melancholy artists seems assured."

In a commercial age the writer last quoted goes on to say, Watts maintained the hieratic character of the artist; and amid a prevailing dilettanteism and a grotesque propaganda of art for art's sake he stood for the social value of art.

The Springfield *Republican* speaks of him as "the greatest of British artists within a century," and goes on to say:

"He was not a technician of any modern school, or of an ancient one, for that matter; he was not a realist, an impressionist, or a compromiser; he was a poet in conception and a philosopher in execution; a profound colorist (tho accused of crudity in tone by those who do not see beneath the surface); and whether in painting or in sculpture, it was the idea that he cared for, and his spiritual thought produced a great body of magnificent imaginative work. Watts was never quite satisfied with either painting or sculpture; he had the poet's, the musician's longing in him, and would have been happy could he have placed in words or notes the revelations that came to him, and which at the best he felt were inferior to his mental images. The universal genius stirred

"HOPE."

It is the figure of a blindfold woman with a lyre, of which all the strings, save one, are broken. On this one she plays. Over her head one star shines in the blue sky.

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within him, and lifted him in soul to heights which he could not reach.

"But there has been no fellow of his in Great Britain in this lofty line of artistry. Beside his work, that of Rossetti, Burne-Jones, and all the other pre-Raphaelites and their variants sinks to the sentimental level. Watts had greater thoughts—his vision was higher, nobler—in short, angelic."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* detects in Mr. Watts's symbolical paintings "that spirit of scientific imagination that finds expression in the poetry of Tennyson" and the same "note of classic tragedy" that Arnold struck.

"Love and Life," the picture that Mr. Watts himself described as "perhaps his most direct message to the present generation," he presented some years ago to the American nation. "Hope," which we here reproduce, is one of his best-known paintings, and is representative of his symbolical method.

MAETERLINCK'S TWO TYPES OF WOMANHOOD.

As Maeterlinck's early works dealt always with the emotion of terror, writes Mr. James Huneker, one might suppose that his women would be either midnight hags, foul and secret, or else supple, snakelike creatures, with souls of demons and the clear and shining eyes of angels. But they are neither. Mr. Huneker finds that all the women which the Belgian poet's art has created are variations upon two distinct types, the one represented by the Princess Maleine, the other by Monna Vanna. Of these two types Mr. Huneker says (*Harper's Bazar*, July):

"Maleine is the *primitif* type of girlhood that may be seen on the canvases of Jan Eyck, Lucas van Leyden, and later in the pictures of the pre-Raphaelitic group. For years and through other plays, her childlike and many-colored soul, *naïf* eyes, and quaint questioning of a life that was for her as the distant sea breaking on the dunes, fascinated her author. She was a seemingly inexhaustible problem. He considered her as Maleine; as the maiden in 'Intruder'; the girl in 'The Blind'; as all of the Seven Princesses; as Melisande in 'Pelleus and Melisande'; as Alladine in 'Alladine in Palomides'; as the little Prince in 'The Death of Tintagiles'—a mere variation of sex; the nature is essentially the same; as Sélysette in 'Aglavaine and Sélysette'; and perhaps traces of her may be seen in 'Barbe-Bleu.' With 'Monna Vanna' we encounter another woman, the volitional woman, the woman who dares, who faces dishonor and death for a profoundly noble sentiment. And in 'Joyselle,' produced in Paris last summer, we may notice a cunning blending of Maleine and Vanna—of trusting young womanhood and devotion that defies the spells of Merlin for the sake of a unique love.

"Properly speaking, then, Maeterlinck thus far has only given us these two and widely differentiated types, unless Aglavaine be viewed as a *femme savante*, a woman whose friendship, well meant, slowly slays the soul of Sélysette. And there are variations of the ingenuous maidens, little girls, usually their confidantes, younger sisters to whom they say infantile things before launching into the tragic darkness. . . . . .

"Melisande is to Maleine what a full-length finished portrait in oils is to a tentative sketch. She is Maeterlinck's loveliest, if not most credible, creation. She comes from a strange country whose name is never known, and she goes out to a still stranger country. . . . . .

"The figure of Melisande appeals. She is so helpless that even her husband forgives her infidelity to him. He wears her on his heart, yet he has never known her. She loves his brother, and then her husband gains the first flaming glimpse of her soul. He is appalled at its depths, this birdlike soul he mistook for a child's. It is Maeterlinck's supreme gift of presenting a woman's heart, through which pass 'noble thoughts . . . like great white birds,' in the body of a girl. And there is no hint of the moral decadence, we notice in Dostoyevsky's stories of feminine adolescent life. Hauptmann in Hannele comes nearer to Maeterlinck in his delineation of infantile, passionate souls. We love Melisande and watch her at the fountain bathing her 'sick-hands,' searching for that lost wedding-ring, viewing with her open eyes of wonder the spectacle of the sea, meeting her lover in the woods, and her final flight, crying: 'I am not happy! I am not happy!' . . . . . .

"The scene in which she stands on the tower combing her unbound hair in the moonlight is magical in its evocation. It is like some far-away legend come to life. And Melisande goes to her death like the hesitating little woodland creature she is. Since Shakespeare no poet has fashioned such an exquisite soul, not even Hauptmann with his Rautendelein in 'The Sunken Bell.'"

MADAM MAETERLINCK.

To the influence of her personality is attributed the new type of woman which appears in some of the poet's later work.

Maeterlinck's second type of woman belongs, we are told, to the latest phase of his art. "Monna Vanna" was written in 1902. This play is "so tremendously dynamic, so extremely unlike his earlier dramas," says Mr. Huneker, that one must look for some subjective happening as a reason. The explanation, we read, is quite simple. "Maurice Maeterlinck, poet, dramatist, and philosopher, met the fate of other men—he fell in love and married his love; he adores her as his wife, and her name is Georgette Leblanc." His marriage, says Mr. Huneker, accelerated his evolution from mystic to philosopher of reality. The necessity or pleasure of writing a rôle suitable to his wife, a gifted actress, doubtless caused him to create that magnificent specimen of dauntless womanhood, Giovanna, wife of Colonna, and called by him Monna Vanna. We read of her:

"She is all energy—after she sees her way clear; after her conscience bids her go forth and play the sacrificial lamb, be a second Judith, that she may succor her distressed countrymen; be another Godiva, that she may appease the fury of her country's oppressor. Vanna is as volitional as any of Sardou's fierce vixens, tho she is never so theatric. Married to a Colonna she really does not love, yet she reveres him. Pisa is besieged by the Florentines, led by a barbarian of great beauty, bravery, and learning, named Prinzevalle. He exacts as a ransom the person of Vanna—he has long and secretly loved her—and to the horror of her husband, Vanna makes the sacrifice. The city is without food and ammunition; starvation and pestilence are at hand. The great scene of the play occurs in Prinzevalle's tent, where, melted by the indomitable courage and native sweetness of the woman, and full of tender souvenirs, the conquering general relinquishes his captive, surrenders to her—there is a subplot which drives him to desert Florence—and as the curtain falls the two leave for Pisa, now lighted and rejoicing; Prinzevalle has kept his word with Vanna and has sent the beleaguered city food and weapons.

"In the last act the naked soul of Vanna shines forth. She has been wooed, has remained constant, has felt quake her own heart—Prinzevalle stirred some early memories of their youthful love. Yet she did not flinch in her duty. She rushes to her husband in

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a whirlwind of joy, hailed on all sides by a grateful populace. He receives her sternly, coldly. His eyes question her hatefully. He says things to her at which her pure soul revolts. She has meant so well, has meant, if needs be, to sacrifice all for her fatherland, and now when she has conquered the enemy, a magnanimous enemy—'How conquered?' That is the question her husband puts with increasing excitement, and the climax is superb. It is not necessary to relate it here. Suffice to say that at last Vanna understands her husband—and understands herself. Whether the end is justified will be disputed by each one of us as befits his temperament. To me her action is logical, inevitable, if cruel. The chief thing is that Maeterlinck has exposed the soul of a noble woman and in symbols that may be apprehended by all. There is no resemblance here to the shrinking, monosyllabic women of his previous plays, women almost sexless, certainly women nearer the angels than Vanna, tho not as real a woman as the great wife of Colonna."

I. GIORDANO. CAMILLE SAINT-SAENS. JULES MASSENET.

THREE COMPOSERS OF SUCCESSFUL NEW OPERAS.

Mr. Huneker detects Poe's influence in Maeterlinck's fashioning of his feminine characters of the earlier type. "The shadowy, almost incorporeal creatures, compounded of fantasy and flame, who, wraithlike, glide through the somber pages of Poe, have their analogues," we read, "in the maids and child-wives of Maeterlinck."

"A master psychologist," says Mr. Huneker, "Maeterlinck has exposed the virginal soul, and painted with great broad strokes the soul of a valiant woman." We are reminded that Maeterlinck himself has somewhere written: "I have never met a single woman who did not bring to me something that was great."

NEW SUCCESSES ON EUROPEAN OPERATIC STAGES.

THE second half of the season of 1903–4, now closed, was more prolific and interesting, operatically speaking, in France and Italy than the first half, an account of which was given in these pages some months ago. Several new works were produced with pronounced success, and one of them has already been heard in England. In order of performance, if not of merit, these new operas are as follows: "Siberia," by I. Giordano, the young Italian composer, whose "Andrea Chenier" has achieved considerable popularity; "Hélène," a "lyrical poem" in one act and four scenes by Camille Saint-Saëns, the accomplished French musician and symphonist; "Le Fils de l'Etoile" (The Son of the Star), libretto by Catulle Mendès, the French critic, poet, and novelist, music by Camille Erlanger, a growing composer of the younger school; "Le Jongleur de Notre-Dame" (The Juggler of Notre-Dame), book by Maurice Lena, music by Massenet, a composer as well known as Saint-Saëns; and "La Cabrera" (The Shepherdess), by Gabriele Dupont, a young Frenchman who is ill with consumption, and E. Cain, also a Frenchman, who is a painter as well as a man of letters. The last-named opera, in one act and two scenes, received the Souzogno prize of 50,000 lire by verdict of an international jury of prominent composers to whom no fewer than 150 scores had been submitted by competing aspirants.

"La Cabrera" deals with a simple and dramatic love affair in a village in northern Spain. It is somewhat reminiscent of Mascagni's "Cavaleria Rusticana" in its plot. Peppito, a poor youth serving in the army, loves the shepherdess and has her reciprocal affection. He is ordered away to take part in a war, and during his absence a rich cavalier seduces her. When Peppito returns and learns of her fall and faithlessness, he scorns and forsakes her. Deserted by all, she undergoes physical and moral privation, and finally dies of cold, neglect, and loneliness. Her lover forgives her at the end, but not until she is beyond the possibility of recovery.

The music is described by Milan critics as fresh, original, and melodious, and the instrumentation as revealing unusual skill and ingenuity.

"Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" is described by the French papers as a little masterpiece. The book is an adaptation of a tale written some years ago by Anatole France. A poor juggler, Jean, who wanders from place to place and amuses country people by his tricks and songs, finds it difficult to make even a precarious living. He reaches Paris, and finds that his "art" has no attraction for the more sophisticated population of the gay capital. He sings a drinking song before a crowd of artisans and students, and is severely upbraided by a monk from a neighboring monastery. The monk persuades him to enter the convent and become one of them. Jean's faith is simple, but he is attracted by the prospect of an easy life plus certain salvation for his soul.

As a monk Jean finds himself destitute of resources. He can not, at the celebration of the Feast of the Virgin, show his devotion by bringing any suitable offering. His brother monks paint, carve, compose; but he, a mountebank by profession, can do nothing fit and worthy of the sacred ceremony. He is dejected and humiliated. Suddenly he doffs his robe, puts on his old cap and bells, and begins to perform his tricks of jugglery before the altar. This is his way of worshiping the Virgin. The monks come trooping in—horrified at the sacrilege. They are about to drive him out of the chapel when, lo! a miracle occurs. The statue of the Virgin moves. There is life in it. The Virgin opens her arms, bends forward and clasps the humble but sincere follower. Celestial voices are heard, a halo encircles the juggler's head, and he dies in ecstasy and adoration while the monks kneel and pray.

The score written by Massenet for this "miracle-play" is praised as full of color, variety, charm, and spirit. The music is rather light, however, and lacking in true emotion. *The Figaro* critic finds the third act, with the miraculous episode, too monotonous and drawn-out. In the other two he admires the lightness, humor, and sentiment of the music, and the virtuosity of the orchestration. The principal airs are graceful and bright.

"Le Fils de l'Etoile" has a subject which is considered alien to the French operatic stage. It would be more appropriate in oratorio. It deals with the last effort to free and restore Jerusalem. For years the Jews had prayed and awaited their warrior-prophet, the Son of the Star, to deliver them from the pagan yoke. The old Akiba prophesies amid the ruins of the Temple the coming of the Savior. His daughter, Tephora, is to marry the leader of the oppressed and subject race, Bar-Kokeba, in whose mission she is to have an important share.

The marriage takes place and the great work is begun. But the

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Son of the Star is bewitched by Lillith, a pagan enchantress, and he brings her to his home as another wife. Tephora revolts and determines to win him back by playing the part of Judith to the Roman conqueror. Tephora goes to the emperor's tent, accomplishes her task (as she believes), and brings in a sack the head of the tyrant to her people and her beloved husband. Alas! she has been under Lillith's spell, and in her sack is a stone, not the tyrant's head. The Romans attack the insurgent Jews, and Bar-Kokeba, enervated and already vanquished morally, succumbs. The cause of Israel is lost.

The music is said to reveal a firm technique and a rich imagination. The themes are clear and striking, tho insufficiently developed. There is much Oriental languor and color in the score, and there are pages of extraordinary seductiveness and expressiveness. The Wagnerian principles are largely employed—the leading themes, the "endless melody," transformed and changed in accordance with the significance of the words and scenes, the symphonic treatment of the orchestral accompaniment.

Saint-Saëns's "Hélène" is a love episode. It is limited to the flight of Paris and Helen. Pallas appears to Paris, and in the name of Zeus appeals to him to renounce his intention of carrying off the beautiful queen and wife of Menelaus. He reveals to him the awful consequences of the contemplated sin—Troy in flames, heroes slain, a people in tears and distress, a bloody conquest. All in vain. Paris defies Zeus and all danger. Helen at first resists him, is troubled and full of anguish. She prays to be saved from herself, from her passion; but Venus laughs at her and decrees her destiny. Finally love conquers, and the two fugitives sail away in a state of exultation and bliss.

The music, now sweet and caressing, now passionate and intense, now dignified and noble, follows the text with great fidelity and felicity, according to the critics. There is much fine descriptive writing in the score, and the orchestration is sonorous, ample, and splendid.

Giordano's "Siberia" is a story of love, jealousy, repentance on the part of a frivolous but beautiful woman, exile of a humble, honest officer to Siberia; an attempted escape; treachery, and, finally, suicide of the woman in preference to a dishonorable proposal made by the general in command of the convicts. The plot is more southern and Italian than northern and Slav.

THE LITERARY TREATMENT OF NATURE.

WHEN Mr. John Burroughs, the veteran essayist and naturalist, writes of the literary treatment of nature, we listen as to one having authority to speak. About a year ago he protested against what he considered the dangers and errors of the "new school of nature study," a protest that brought some sharp replies (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 4, 1903, and May 21, 1904). Now we have from his pen a paper in which he offers a definition of the extent to which a literary, as distinguished from a scientific, presentation of natural history themes is legitimate.

These two treatments, he says, are quite different, and should be so. "The former, compared with the latter, is like free-hand drawing compared with mechanical drawing." The literary artist, says Mr. Burroughs, is just as much in love with the fact as is his scientific brother, only he makes a different use of the fact, and his interest in it is often of a non-scientific character. "The one is just as shy of over-coloring or falsifying his facts as the other, only he gives more than facts—he gives impressions and analogies, and, as far as possible, shows you the live bird on the bough." As a specific illustration of his meaning, he writes (*The Atlantic Monthly*, July) as follows:

"The literary and the scientific treatment of the dog, for instance, will differ widely, not to say radically, but they will not differ in one being true and the other false. Each will be true in its own way. One will be suggestive and the other exact; one will be strictly objective, but literature is always more or less subjective. Literature aims to invest its subject with a human interest, and to this end stirs our sympathies and emotions. Pure science aims to convince the reason and the understanding alone. Note Maeterlinck's treatment of the dog in a late magazine article—probably the best thing on our four-footed comrade that English literature has to show. It gives one pleasure, not because it is all true as science is true, but because it is so tender, human, and sympathetic, without being false to the essential dog nature; it does not make the dog *do* impossible things. It is not natural history; it is literature; it is not a record of observations upon the manners and habits of the dog, but reflections upon him and his relations to man, and upon the many problems, from the human point of view, that the dog must master in brief time; the distinctions he must figure out, the mistakes he must avoid, the riddles of life he must read in his dumb dog way. Of course, as a matter of fact, the dog is not compelled 'in less than five or six weeks to get into his mind, taking shape within it, an image and a satisfactory conception of the universe.' No, nor in five or six years. Strictly speaking, he is not capable of conceptions at all, but only of sense impressions; his sure guide is instinct—not blundering reason. The dog starts with a fund of knowledge, which man acquires slowly and painfully. But all this does not trouble one in reading of Maeterlinck's dog. Our interest is awakened, and our sympathies moved, by seeing the world presented to the dog as it presents itself to us, or by putting ourselves in the dog's place. It is not false natural history,—it is a fund of true human sentiment awakened by the contemplation of the dog's life and character."

It is perfectly legitimate, says Mr. Burroughs, for the writer of animal stories to put himself inside the animal he wishes to portray, and tell how life and the world look from that point of view; but he must always be true to the facts of the case, and to the limited intelligence for which he speaks. He continues:

"In the humanization of the animals, and of the facts of natural history which is supposed to be the province of literature in this field, we must recognize certain limits. Your facts are sufficiently humanized the moment they become interesting, and they become interesting the moment you relate them in any way to our lives, or make them suggestive of what we know to be true in other fields and in our own experience. Thoreau made his battle of the ants interesting because he made it illustrate all the human traits of courage, fortitude, heroism, self-sacrifice. Burns's mouse at once strikes a sympathetic chord in us without ceasing to be a mouse; we see ourselves in it. To attribute human motives and faculties to the animals is to caricature them; but to put us in such relations with them that we feel their kinship, that we see their lives embosomed in the same iron necessity as our own, that we see in their minds a humbler manifestation of the same psychic power and intelligence that culminates and is conscious of itself in man—that, I take it, is the true humanization."

In conclusion, Mr. Burroughs admits that we probably should not care much for natural history, or for the study of nature generally, if we did not find ourselves there—that is, something that is akin to our own feelings, methods, and intelligence. We have traveled that road, he remarks, we find tokens of ourselves on every hand; we are "stuccoed with quadrupeds and birds all over," as Whitman says.

NOTES.

The Bookman's July list of the six best-selling books for the previous month is:

1. The Silent Places.—White.
2. Sir Mortimer.—Johnston.
3. Rulers of Kings.—Atherton.
4. When Wilderness Was King.—Parrish.
5. The Memoirs of a Baby.—Daskam.
6. The Cost.—Phillips.

The score of Richard Wagner's long-lost overture, "Rule Britannia," has come to light again in London. This overture was composed at Königsberg in 1837 as a complimentary tribute to the British people In *The Daily Chronicle* (London) we read of the newly discovered manuscript: "There is no cover, and the score begins on the first line of the first page, while over it is the simple title. It is a full score for thirty-one instruments, including several which are now obsolete,—such as the serpent and the ophicleide. It is scored on thick music-paper of a creamy shade, with a rather rough surface, and, altho it is somewhat faded by age, every note and accidental is clear and perfectly distinct. There are in it some passages which remind one of 'Tannhäuser,' and, among other things, the air of 'Rule Britannia' is introduced in a quartet for French horns."

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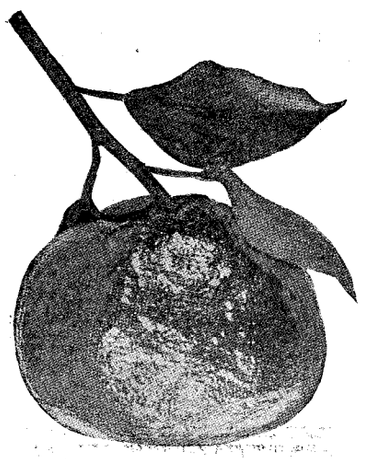
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A NEW FRUIT—THE TANGELO.

A DELICIOUS citrus fruit, a cross between the Tangerine orange and the so-called "grape-fruit," has been created by the plant-breeders of the United States Department of Agriculture. That "to create" is the proper verb to use in this connection is maintained by H. Gilson Gardner in an article in *The Cosmopolitan* (July). Says Mr. Gardner:

"The creation of a new fruit is announced by scientists in the employ of the Government. The creation, it will be noted, not the discovery; and a new fruit, not a new variety.

"Under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture has been evolved the 'tangelo.' You may never have heard the name, but if you live long enough it is likely to become more familiar. Your children—if you have any—will no doubt be surprised when you tell them you can remember a time when there were no tangelos. . . . People are still living who called tomatoes 'love-apples' and did not consider them fit to eat. But, indeed, tomatoes in those days were little and seedy and hardly fit for food. The tomato, as now known, has been created within the last fifty years.



THE TANGELO.
Courtesy of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine.*

"The word 'create' is used here in the sense that man has learned new applications of natural laws, by which he is enabled to bring into existence new forms of plant-life, molding and adapting them to his purpose. In that sense he has learned to create. The American Beauty rose is a creation of man. Nature gave, to start with, the so-called 'wild' rose; the rest is the result of science. The carnation is likewise a product of science; and also, to a considerable degree, the strawberry of commerce, and all the apples grown in the Northwest.

"Cultivation—*i.e.*, tilling, sowing, reaping, nurture, and care—has been known and practised for hundreds of years. It has accomplished much as compared with the conditions of primal nature. But we are now speaking of a new discovery—a discovery not two hundred years old—and of a science which has been practised a much shorter time than that, and which in the brief space of a man's lifetime has accomplished more in the realm of plant productiveness than hundreds of years of world-wide patient toil. We speak of a science whose literature consists of a few thin pamphlets, and whose practitioners may be counted on the fingers of one hand—a science which promises to add inestimable wealth to the world's store, and in which the United States is leading the world—namely, the science of plant-breeding.

"The most important thing in the science of plant-breeding, as at present understood, seems to be the hybrid. It is the hybrid which amends that great law of nature that 'like produces like.' In the case of hybrids the offspring is often very unlike. And it is to this new character of the offspring that the science is indebted for its ability to evolve new and strange types in the vegetable world."

An instance of a highly useful hybrid is the hardy orange recently produced under government auspices by crossing the tough wild hedge orange of Japan with the sweet Florida orange. Of this the writer says:

"In the spring of 1897 Mr. Webber made the cross between the Japanese trifoliate and the common sweet orange of Florida. Last winter he had an opportunity to see what the fruit, in the first generation of this hybrid, would be. Briefly, it is a new fruit resembling the orange, but partaking of the hardy attributes of the Japanese parent, and thus able to grow many degrees farther north. It will easily survive any winter experienced in the Carolinas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, southern Texas, and northern California, and it may be found by experiment that it will thrive in States even farther north. The fruit is not, properly speaking, an orange. It is about the size of a small tangerine, is almost seedless, has a fine tender pulp, is juicy and of an aromatic flavor. By its discovery, cultivation of the edible citrus fruits may be extended into seven or eight States which have no such crop at present, adding to the total wealth of the country many millions of dollars."

HARDY HYBRID ORANGE GROWN BY MR. SWINGLE.
Courtesy of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine.*

In this same way the tangelo has just been bred. Says Mr. Gardner:

"This, too, is a hybrid, resulting from a cross between the tangerine orange and the pomelo, or, as it is commonly called, the grape-fruit. The cross was made in 1897, but it was not until this year that the seedlings came to bearing age, and it was discovered that the combination had resulted in a new and delicious fruit, combining the most desirable characteristics of both parents, inheriting size, juiciness, and refreshing flavor from the pomelo, while from the tangerine it acquires a thin rind, which is easily removed, a tender pulp, and an almost seedless interior. When extensively propagated, as it will be in a few years, the tangelo will undoubtedly be one of the most popular citrus fruits in the market. Fortunately, in the growing of citrus fruits it is not necessary to reproduce any seed; but any desirable variety like the 'webber' or the tangelo may be propagated and perpetuated indefinitely by grafting and budding, as is done with apples. . . . . .

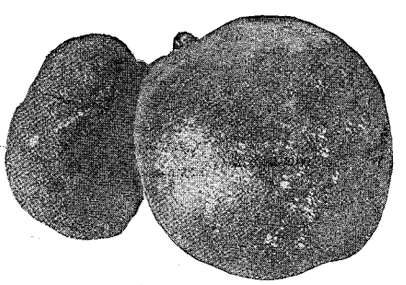
"This science is not spectacular. The long postponement of most important results frequently invests the labor with somewhat the character of a sacrifice. But its rewards and possibilities are vast—beyond the possibility of mathematics to estimate.

"And at all events, its practitioner, if anybody, may appropriate what commendation is in that saying of the wise Dean Swift, that 'whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together.'"

WAR AND INSANITY.

THAT insanity is very prevalent among soldiers in the field is asserted by Dr. Paul Jacoby, physician-in-chief to the Provincial Asylum of Orel, Russia, who strongly urges the necessity of a special army medical service for this malady. Says *The British Medical Journal* (July 2), in an article on the subject:

"The privations and fatigues of active service, the nervous tension caused by ever-present danger, the frequent mental shocks, alcoholism, and wounds, all predispose to madness. In the Franco-Prussian war Dr. Jacoby was struck by the number of cases of mental disorders which came under his observation. Inquiry among Russian medical officers who served in the war with Turkey in 1877-78 showed that a large number of acute psychoses occurred among the troops. Such diseases were also very common among the Russian soldiers in the war with China in 1900, and many men who had gone mad were shot that they might not fall into the hands of Chinese torturers. During the present war many cases of delirium have been observed, especially in the garrison



TYPICAL "FREAK" ENCOUNTERED BY ORANGE BREEDERS IN WORKING OUT NEW FRUITS.
Courtesy of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine.*

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of Port Arthur. On board the *Manchuria*, when taken by the Japanese, there were found fourteen insane soldiers who were being sent back to Russia. Let us try, says Dr. Jacoby, to imagine the condition of these unhappy men after a six-weeks' voyage spent entirely in the hold of the ship. In European wars the need for special provision for the care of lunatics during war does not make itself acutely felt, for there are always asylums of some kind within reach. But in warfare in uncivilized countries, where distances are extreme and there are no railways to shorten them, where the food supply is scanty and precarious, and where the climate adds to the general misery of things, the lot of such unfortunates is truly wretched."

Dr. Jacoby, we are further told, compares the sinking of ironclads by the explosion of torpedoes and mines to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions which, it is well known, are accountable for much mental disorder. He thinks it likely that these new forms of shock will produce new forms of neurosis and mental disorder. He is of opinion that the crimes of violence, rape, etc., which are so common among soldiers in the unbridled license of war are largely due to mental disorder, and that such cases would be more effectually and more justly dealt with by medical ministration to the mind diseased than by court-martial.

WHAT TO EAT IN HOT CLIMATES.

THE food question in warm countries is very important, especially for Americans and Europeans, among whom the mortality is generally excessive. M. Reynaud, professor of hygiene in the French Colonial Institute, has carefully studied the foods voluntarily selected by European colonists and natives respectively with a view to throwing some light on this question. The *Revue Scientifique* thus details his results and conclusions:

"In cold countries the substances absorbed in the largest quantities are fats. In fact . . . one gram of fat produces by combustion a little over nine calories [heat-units], whereas albumin or carbohydrate produces only four calories to the gram. Thus, having to struggle against intense cold, men tend to absorb the foods that will produce the most heat. In hot countries, on the other hand, the equilibrium of temperature often needs to be established in the opposite direction; the organism strives against its environment to prevent excess of heat—both passively, by avoiding all internal causes of heat, such as work or difficulty of digestion, and also by perspiring. . . . Thus the desiderata may be easily deduced. We must evidently have energy, for no matter in which direction the struggle for equilibrium takes place, there are both action and waste in the organism; but incontestably less heating power is needed than when we have cold to overcome. Fat must, therefore, play a small part in the food, because it yields too many heat-units in combustion, because it is hard to digest, and thus tends to raise temperature, and, finally, because its energy is less rapidly usable than that of the carbohydrates.

"Albumin is necessary, as is well known . . . and for preserving the integrity of the tissues a minimum quantity of albumin is indispensable. This appears to be much smaller with the natives of hot countries than with Europeans. . . . . .

"In any case, it is incontestable that albuminoids in too great quantities would be dangerous from their toxic products of decomposition, which in a sedentary life may pass into the organism and fatigue the liver, which is so often attacked in hot countries. . . .

"Carbohydrates are thus the best foods, but they are inconvenient because of the great volume of the alimentary mass and the abundance of the waste products. This inconvenience may be lessened by the use of sugar, which is a carbohydrate that is practically pure, because it is crystallized. M. Reynaud believes that it also has some objectionable features, but this is far from being demonstrated. . . . . .

"The working ration can not be treated apart from the mere living ration, as it can in other regions. In hot countries, in fact, there is no reserve, and work brings about at once, with perspiration, enormous losses of heat.

"The natives who get along very well with rations that are poor in albumin when they are idle, fall at once into a state of lassitude when they work, and easily contract divers diseases. There is a very great disproportion in hot countries between the working ration and the living ration. Without increasing the fat, which is utilized with difficulty by the organism and is hard to digest in these regions, it is necessary to increase the carbohydrates considerably, and especially the albumin. The minimum of indispensable albumin is much greater when, in spite of the work, it is desired to preserve the weight. . . . . .

"It is useful, in order to preserve digestibility—a very important factor that is too often neglected in theoretical calculations—to give a varied alimentation, with fresh vegetables and fruits, as much milk as possible, and few alcoholic drinks. Much liquid must be taken to keep up the osmotic equilibrium lost by the intense evaporation. Much water is lost by transpiration, which it is evidently necessary to replace, and it is necessary to drink also to facilitate diuresis, which is often lessened by perspiration."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REFORM IN STEAMBOAT CONSTRUCTION.

IS it possible to build a steamboat that will not burn from stem to stern, when she catches fire, so rapidly that her occupants can not escape? A fireproof boat is probably an unattainable ideal; but that steamboats should and could be made of slow-burning construction is urged by *Engineering News* (June 23). The same paper and others have spoken before in the same vein, but owing to the conservatism of our steamboat builders the upper works of our river and Sound boats are still of light combustible material. This, says *The News*, which is moved to speak again by the *Slocum* disaster, is inexcusable. It says:

"The typical American passenger steamboat in use on inland waters consists of a wooden or steel hull of light draft, upon which is built a light wooden superstructure extending far out over the hull on each side and rising upward for two or three to half a dozen or more decks or stories. These stories are supported on light wooden columns, and floors, sheathing, and partitions are made, as a rule, of pine or other light lumber. The whole is covered so liberally with paint that fire will run over it almost as readily as over a powder-train. . . . . .

"If this were the only possible way to build a steamboat, we should have to make the best of it. It would be necessary then to fix our attention on such makeshifts to mitigate danger as automatic sprinklers and other contrivances for checking fire at its start. We should have to console ourselves with the reflection that such great disasters as that of the *General Slocum* come very seldom, and put up with the danger as a part of the necessary risk of life under modern conditions.

"But because for two or three generations since the art of steamboat construction began everybody has built steamboats in a certain way it does not follow that that is the only possible way. Indeed, with the increasing scarcity and cost of this inflammable pine lumber (which American builders have used so long that they have come to consider it impossible to use anything else) we shall be compelled to find substitutes. We can not, indeed, copy directly the present practise in fireproof construction in erecting the superstructure of a steamboat; but we can use incombustible materials in constructing it, and where we are compelled to use wood we can impregnate it with fire-retarding chemicals and cover it with fire-retardant paints.

"In urging a reform in steamboat construction we are speaking for no patent process or special type of construction. All we urge is that those who buy or build or design passenger-steamboats should open their eyes and ears to the progress which has been made in the art of fire prevention and of construction with incombustible materials during the past twenty-five or thirty years. We do not charge the builders of steamboats with knowingly and wilfully neglecting to safeguard the lives of future passengers. They have been guilty merely of gross ignorance and blind conservatism. . . . . .

"And let us say here that we are not urging anything unpractical. We freely recognize that security against fire is only one of very many practical considerations which confront the marine architect. We freely recognize that on shipboard fireproof construction—or let us better say fire-retarding construction—will

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necessarily be considerably less fire-resistant than fireproof construction on shore, where weight is a matter of secondary importance. But when the marine architect does the best he can do within his limitations, when he makes practical use of the knowledge and experience that have been accumulated in other branches of the engineering profession, he will produce a structure far more resistant to the spread of flames than the present type of American steamboat for inland waters. With this will be coupled such an extension of the use of fire-extinguishing apparatus, such as automatic sprinklers for storage-rooms where fire is likely to originate, that the chances of quelling a fire at its start will be greatly increased."

HUMPS ON MEN AND ANIMALS.

AN interesting study of the origin of animal humps, such as are found on the camel, and a comparison with curious lumps that occur on the neck and shoulders of native porters in Madagascar, which appear to have arisen from analogous causes, has been made by a French writer, M. Devaux, whose paper on the subject, read originally before the Société de Biologie, is thus noticed in the *Revue Scientifique* (May 21):

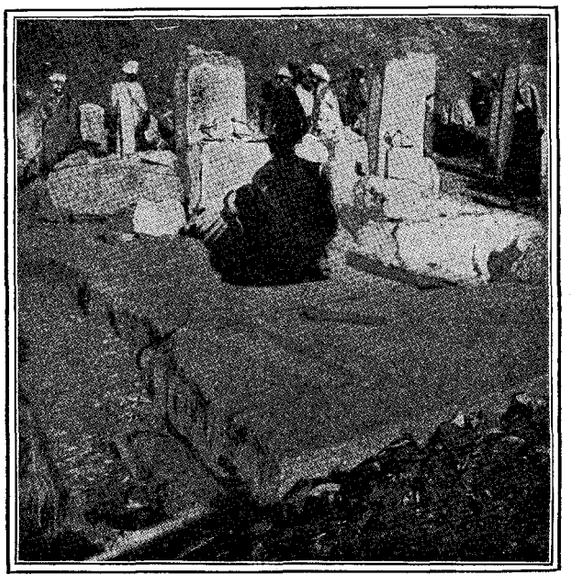
"M. Devaux was struck with the hump found on the back of the neck of Malagasy porters. This class of persons is alone affected, and the origin of the tumors may be quite well determined. They consist of large wens, often three in number, one on the neck and one on each shoulder, and due to traumatism. In fact, the Malagasy porters carry two burdens, of almost equal weight, suspended at the ends of a bamboo pole resting on the shoulder at its middle. They walk thus for days with minimum weights of 40 to 60 kilograms [88 to 132 pounds]. They change shoulders when tired (which explains the two humps), and for this purpose they slide the pole (which is greased) over the muscles of the neck. Besides this, the bamboo pole, while resting on the shoulder, is always in contact with the neck, which explains why the middle tumor is the largest.

"The mechanism of the formation of humps in the zebra, the bison, and the dromedary is identical, according to M. Devaux—a curious and interesting analogy. In the zebra and bison the hump is found just at the level of the angle of flexion of the neck on the vertebral column, at the moment when the animal browzes—a very pronounced angle, because the neck is relatively short, and the natural tumor, therefore, develops at the exact place where the cellular tissue is compressed by the knotty apophyses of the last cervical vertebræ. In the dromedary the hump in the middle of the back is found at the angle of flexion formed by the vertebral column when the animal kneels, and here also the apophyses form a bony corner which penetrates roughly into the cellular tissue. In all these cases the pressure results in the formation of serous pockets, subcutaneous injury, and the accumulation of serum; only in the animal these wounds are of internal origin, while in man they are external.

"The author should have tried also to give a similar explanation of the double hump of the camel, which is much less easy to understand. . . The nutritive reserve which would appear, from the standpoint of natural selection, to be the reason for these humps, may possibly be localized in points that other factors have already indicated. In any case the animal's hump is hereditary. May it become so in the case of the Malagasy porters?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A New Egyptian Temple.—An interesting discovery of a very ancient temple has been made in Thebes, Egypt, during the present season by Professor Naville, of the University of Geneva, and H. R. Hall, of the British Museum, under the auspices of the Egypt Exploration Fund. In 1899 Professor Naville had completed the excavation of the great temple of Deir-el-Bahari on the western hills of Thebes. To the south of this temple lay a wilderness of rubbish heaps, which might conceal a necropolis or even another temple; but means for further excavation failed, and the exploration of the unexcavated tract has not been carried out until the present season, when it resulted in the discovery of the edifice mentioned above. Says a writer in *Nature* (London, June 16):

"It is the funerary temple or mortuary chapel of the most distinguished monarch of the eleventh dynasty, Nebkherurā Mentuhetep, who reigned about 2500 B.C., according to the best authorities. A temple of this date is a great rarity in Egypt. Remains of even older ones (of the same funerary character) have been found by the German excavators, Messrs. Borchardt and Schäfer,



PART OF THE NEWLY DISCOVERED EGYPTIAN TEMPLE.

at Abusir, near Cairo; these belong to the fifth dynasty, and are at least five hundred years older than Professor Naville's new temple; they are the most ancient temple remains in Egypt. The new temple, however, comes next to them in age, and if it is surpassed by them in peculiarities of architecture, it appears to fully equal them in general architectural interest and to surpass them in the point of artistic interest and importance, since it has added considerably to our knowledge of the history of Egyptian art."

OLD-FASHIONED THERAPEUTICS.

A REPORT that a board of health whose location is vaguely described as "somewhere in New Jersey" has recommended an onion and vinegar poultice as a cure for pneumonia, moves *Modern Medicine* to make some remarks on curative methods of this kind. Such small virtues as may be possessed by this particular prescription, it points out, are due to the heat and moisture—not to the ingredients. Says the writer:

"Faith in the curative power of strong smells and acrid flavors seems to be part of our heredity from savagery. The ancient Romans sought to entice or drive the demons of disease out of the body by means of incense and odorous herbs. The modern Chinaman judges of the virtue of a medicine by the badness of its flavor. The value of a mineral water is determined by its malodorousness. A taste of the sea and a smell of brimstone are earmarks of success. In a hundred ways this faith in the occult, the uncanny, the disagreeable, manifests itself. An old doctor in a Southern State prescribed for pneumonia the skin of a black cat. The loss of a case was attributed to the fact that the cat was not black enough. . . .

"Pneumonia is a very grave disease; in fact, it has come to be in this country the most deadly of all human maladies, destroying more lives than any other one disease. To teach that so deadly a malady—a disease primarily due to weakening of the body by wrong habits, such as the use of alcohol, gormandizing, excesses of all sorts, neglect to maintain the system at a state of high resistance by proper attention to the laws which God has ordained for the protection of the body against germs and other enemies of life—can be cured by so simple a means as a vinegar and onion poultice

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is just about as ridiculous as the Chinese idea that evil spirits can be driven off with drums and tom-toms, or that one may be protected from lightning, earthquakes, steamboat explosions, and hurricanes by a charm attached to a string about his neck.

"The world has gotten beyond that era of darkness when such beliefs were excusable on the ground of ignorance. There are some newspapers, even religious newspapers, which still grope in medieval darkness on questions pertaining to the healing of disease. Light has shone into the world on the great truth that the power which heals the body is within itself, and has dethroned multitudes of fetishes and charms to which healing power has been ascribed. There is only one healing power and that is one and the same with the Power which created and which maintains. This power operates in harmony with those means and methods which facilitate the physiologic processes of the body, not with those which hinder and destroy. To suppose that substances which, like vinegar, are unwholesome and injurious when applied to the inside of the body, should possess such miracle-working power when applied to the outside, is in the highest degree absurd."

INFLUENCE OF THE SPEED-CRAZE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AUTOMOBILE.

THAT the evolution of the automobile has been switched off in the wrong direction by the prevailing desire for speed, giving undue prominence to the pleasure type of vehicle, instead of to that which would be commercially profitable, is asserted by M. C. Krarup in an article contributed to *The Iron Age*. Says this writer:

"It was originally thought and intended that automobiles should take the place of horses in solving the world's short-haul transportation problems. They have done nothing of the kind as yet. It was also thought that their main advantages would be their economy and reliability. This hope, too, has so far been disappointed. The automobile, as it has been developed, no more takes the place of horses and horse-drawn vehicles than bicycling takes the place of walking.

"A craze for speed, when that quality was discovered to be easily within reach and to hold a charm of its own, overtook the automobile movement (at the Bordeaux-Paris race in 1895), and gradually changed all the original intentions of its leaders—as a mere temporary digression from worthier objects, it was thought; but the movement lost its bearings then and there and has never found them since. It is astray in fads and fancies, as everybody knows, and only a breach with some of its ten-year old traditions and 'data' can bring it back to safe ground. This everybody does not know; in fact, it is roundly denied by many. The best men in the movement are, however, perfectly well aware that sooner or later there must be ten automobiles that pay for their going in dollars and cents for one that pays in pleasure, but they vaguely hope that the pleasure cars will show the way and furnish the capital for all necessary new departures. To what degree they are justified in this belief should appear from the following, especially from that in this article which relates to mechanics and designs.

"So long as the automobile movement had an uphill fight against prejudice there was reason for dealing gently with its shortcomings and charitably with its misrepresentations, the latter being frequently only the delusions of unscientific builders. Only the rich bought machines, and they did not care how much the sport cost them. In fact, the cost was an attraction, because it promised the exclusiveness which had entirely vanished from the bicycle.

"But the promise that the automobile would speedily be developed into a popular utility—on the strength of which promise indulgence was asked, and granted, for the vagaries of the sport—has been redeemed in only the most stinted measure. The automobile, while highly and expensively developed as an instrument of pleasure, does not rise to the level of a true utility—superior to previous means employed—except in those branches of work only in which sustained speed is a fancied or real requirement and economy a subordinate consideration. For the rounds of physicians and inspectors, for ambulance calls, for newspaper delivery, the automobile meets certain demands; but the moment the foot rule of commercial economy is applied in earnest its ability to compete with the horse can not be conclusively demonstrated, as proved by the relatively small number of merchants who have adopted it for light delivery work. When it is operated above horse speed and horse hours, the expense shoots upward through 100 channels; when not so operated its advantage is doubtful. Speed invariably means repairs, accidents, and high tire bills."

Do Physicians Prescribe Alcohol Unduly?—That a large proportion of many proprietary medicines consists of alcohol is a fact that has been receiving considerable notice of late. That alcohol is the basis of many prescriptions is also true. Now it is charged in *The London Graphic*, by a woman, that doctors have brought many of her sex to ruin through drink by constantly recommending to them the medicinal use of spirits. Commenting on this *The Hospital* says:

"We do not believe that the charge itself is true. That medical men occasionally consider it necessary to recommend a patient to take a small quantity of whisky and water with a meal is probable. Whisky as an alternative to wine may undoubtedly be employed medicinally with advantage in certain cases, both for men and for women. But this is very different from the constant recommendation which is suggested, as if, indeed, doctors regard whisky as a sort of panacea for every disease under the sun, and take a perfect delight in urging its consumption upon their patients. As a matter of fact, there never was a time when medical men were more slow to prescribe the use of alcohol in any form than they are in the present day; nor a time when so many refrained from advising its use at all. Even if, however, it were the practise of the profession to 'constantly recommend' women to take a small quantity of whisky with their food for the benefit of their health, we deny that any one would be justified in ascribing to them the ruin of their patients. It is the primary duty of the physician to do his best to cure the person for whom he prescribes, and if, with that object in view, he advises the restricted employment of a stimulant or a drug, he is not to blame if his patient subsequently uses it without restriction. Adults of sane mind are accountable for their own actions, and we protest against the growing habit of saddling other persons with responsibility for their misdeeds on the slightest possible pretext. Women who drink whisky in excess can not for a moment be permitted to excuse themselves by advancing the utterly absurd and futile plea that 'the doctor recommended its use.'"

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A BEER-PROOF alloy, recently patented in Scranton, Pa., is described in *The American Machinist*. It is composed of tin, antimony, copper, aluminum, and zinc, and is said to have the following properties: "The resulting alloy is a bright lustrous metal, comparatively light in weight and having considerable tensile strength, and is very desirable for the purpose of forming vessels intended to contain lager-beer, such as beer-vats, coolers, kegs, pipes, etc. At present such vessels are usually made of wood, iron, or copper, and these vessels and the beer act injuriously upon one another. The wood decays and the iron or copper vessels oxidize, and in addition to affecting the beer a great deal of scouring is required in order to keep the vessels clean. The beer and alloy do not act injuriously upon one another, and the alloy is kept clean with comparatively little labor. Its lightness and strength make it suitable for transporting beer."

"THE inferiority of the human sense organs to the instruments of science is pointed out by Dr. Carl Snyder," says *The American Inventor*. "He says that whereas the human eye can see but little more than 3,000 stars in the heavens on the clearest of nights, the photographic plate and the telescope can discover countless millions. It is difficult for the eye to distinguish divisions of the inch if they are smaller than 1/200 of that unit of measure, yet a powerful microscope will make an object 1/10000 of an inch in diameter look comparatively large. It would be a delicate ear which could hear the tramp of a fly, yet the microphone magnifies this sound until it sounds like the tramp of cavalry. The most sensitive skin can not detect a change in temperature less than 1/5 of a degree, but the bolometer will register on a scale an increase or decrease of temperature of 1/1000000 of a degree and can easily note the difference in temperature caused in a room when a match is lighted one mile away."

"AN interesting statement bearing on the future of great cities was embodied in an address recently made by Prof. H. B. Smith, of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, speaking of electrical transmission of power," says *The Scientific American*. "He said that in San Francisco a few years ago the cost of electric current for power and light was fifteen cents for one horse-power per hour, while to-day the published price is almost exactly one-seventh of this amount, and it is possible to deliver at the factory on the coast, from the melting snows and glaciers of the Rockies, power for the machinery at a smaller cost than that at which it is possible to produce that power by steam, even tho the fuel were to be delivered at the factory boiler without cost to the power producer. It has been estimated that the quantity of carbonic acid annually exhaled by the population of New York City is about 450,000 tons, and that this amount is less than three per cent. of that produced by the fuel combustion of that city; so we may expect that, with the removal of this great source of contamination of the atmosphere, even the air of our greater cities will be practically as pure as that of the country."

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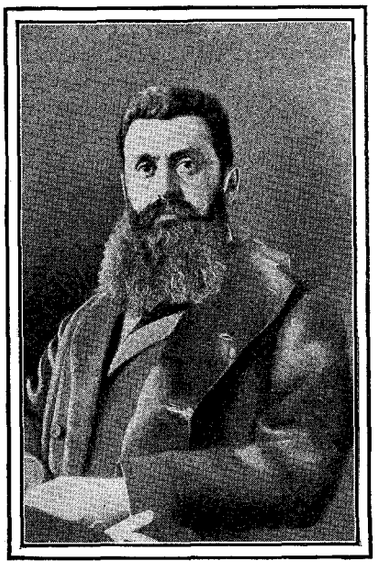
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE LOST LEADER OF ZIONISM.

BY the death of Dr. Theodor Herzl, at the early age of forty-four, modern Zionism has lost its leader, and a vivid and remarkable personality has been removed from the world of affairs. According to *Jewish Comment*, Dr. Herzl was the first great leader and organizer the Jews have had in centuries. The outline of his career is briefly as follows. Born in Budapest in 1860, he took his lawyer's degree in Vienna in 1884, but abandoned the legal profession for journalism. About this time he achieved some success as a novelist and a playwright. In 1895 he wrote his "Judenstaat," a book advocating the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine. In the following year this book was published, and at once attracted attention from the greatest minds of Europe, altho the thing it advocated was generally regarded as an impracticable dream. The energy and faith of the writer, however, were not to be repressed, and by 1897 he had called together at Basel a Jewish international congress to discuss the question of an independent Jewish state. From that date Zionism has been a growing movement, its banner attracting such prominent men as Max Nordau, Israel Zangwill, Sir Francis Montefiore, Prof. Alexander Marmorek, and Dr. Kohan-Bernstein. How far this movement will be affected by Dr. Herzl's death remains to be seen. Dr. S. Solis-Cohen (in *Jewish Comment*, July 8) writes:



THE LATE DR. THEODOR HERZL,
"The first great leader and organizer the Jews have had in centuries."

"His passing puts Zionism to the supreme test. If Zionism possesses genuine strength, if it is a real solution of any world-problem, if it offers a fitting outlet for the energy of great masses of men, if it satisfies a present need of the Jews, it will endure. If the criticism of its opponents are true, it will not long survive its great leader. But, in any event, it must suffer from the loss of his experience, his personal touch with rulers and statesmen, his wise and patient foresight, and his control over the somewhat incongruous elements that he had welded together in the Zionist organization."

Says a writer in *The Sun* (New York):

"When the history of the Zionist movement is made up, the important part in it played by Herzl will undoubtedly be recognized and the world will have an opportunity to appreciate the infinite tact, patience, unselfishness, and skill in diplomacy displayed by him. Then will be realized the fact that devotion to an ideal and passionate love of his downtrodden fellows were the levers by which this hitherto comparatively obscure writer raised a seemingly impossible theory to the point where it received respectful consideration from such eminently practical persons as the German Kaiser, the Sultan of Turkey, and the prime minister of England. The strain was too great and, undoubtedly, when all the facts relating to his early death are known, it will prove that he was the victim of his too enthusiastic devotion."

In the Boston *Transcript*, Mr. Bernard G. Richards, a young Jewish writer, contrasts Dr. Herzl with the earlier advocates of Zionism who possessed the enthusiasm of their idea without Dr. Herzl's remarkable gift of leadership and organization. Of Herzl Mr. Richards writes:

"Here was a man who, when touched by the great sorrow of his homeless people, did not break out in Hebrew poetry nor even poetic German prose, but in a prosaic pamphlet which tells how to do things. This was the man of the hour, and the hour seemed to be waiting for his coming. The progressive Jews realized that racial hatred flourished, despite the age of enlightenment, and felt disappointed, and the conservative people came near to thinking that it was not so impious to touch your destiny with your own hands."

Zionism is generally referred to as the most remarkable movement among the Jews of modern times. Whatever is the outcome of this movement, says the Boston *Transcript*, Dr. Herzl has impressed it upon his people that as far as the European Jews are concerned there is a Jewish problem which can not be avoided and which must be solved by all Israel. He has "strengthened the Jewish spirit and clarified the Jewish consciousness," says *The Transcript*, and because of this, "opponents as well as adherents of Zionism will in due time appreciate the importance of his work."

"Like the Moses of old," remarks the same paper, "this 'new Moses' dies without reaching the promised land, and he leaves behind him, in an anti-semitic Europe, a people that has looked toward him for salvation."

CHRISTIANS IN JAPANESE POLITICS.

ONE of the most significant evidences of the influence of Christianity upon the civilization of Japan, states Mr. Ernest W. Clement, principal of Duncan Academy, Tokyo, is manifested in political circles. When constitutional government was established in Japan, Christians were found in disproportionately large numbers in the First Imperial Diet, and have continued to obtain in every election more seats than they were entitled to by their numerical strength in the empire. The speaker of the House of Representatives in the First Diet was Mr. Nakajima, a Christian. In the present (twentieth) diet, Mr. Clement tells us, are seven Christian members. These include one Baptist, two Congregationalists, and four Methodists. Says the writer (in *The World To-day*, July):

"The proportion of seven out of a total membership of three hundred and seventy-nine makes one Christian for every fifty-four members. The total number of nominal Christians in Japan is about one hundred and fifty thousand, who may be said to represent a Christian community of about three hundred thousand. Among these about fifty thousand are Protestants, who thus represent a community of about one hundred thousand. If, therefore, we reckon the population of Japan at fifty millions, we get one Protestant for every thousand of the people; while the seven Protestant members of the House of Representatives stand one to about every fifty. This is one of the clearest proofs that, in general, the influence of Christianity upon Japan must not be estimated merely by the number of believers. Moreover, in the Diet and in party councils and political affairs in general the Christian men in politics exercise an influence out of proportion to their mere numbers, and may be counted on to stand up for right principles. There is also a large number of prominent men who, altho making no profession themselves, are nevertheless favorable to Christianity, especially in its movements for social and moral reforms. It is the powerful influence of Christian sentiment that abolished, and keeps abolished, legal prostitution in the Gumma Prefecture.

"In this connection it may not be out of place to refer to a few phases of the influence of Christianity upon the political institutions of new Japan. In old Japan Shintoism, Buddhism, and Confucianism all encouraged absolutism and feudalism, while constitutional government, representative institutions, and local self-government are fruits of Christian civilization. The old idea of impersonality, by which the individual was swallowed up in the family, the clan, and the nation and was called a 'thing,' could not long survive the Christian teachings of individual worth, rights,

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and responsibility, now acknowledged in the social and political institutions of new Japan. Moreover, the doctrine of religious liberty, affirmed in the Japanese constitution, is of Christian origin.

"In general, it may be stated that the leaders of new Japan are favorable to Christianity and are reconstructing the nation largely on Christian lines and with Christian ideals. Christianity is not an officially 'established' religion in Japan, but its influence is rapidly increasing along all lines of civilization. The gospel of Jesus Christ is a positive force making for social amelioration and civic righteousness in Japan to-day."

ADOLESCENCE AND RELIGIOUS CONVERSION.

IN treating of the subject of religious conversion, Dr. G. Stanley Hall, in his work on "The Psychology of Adolescence," states that there is a constant element underneath all the mutable fashions in different ages, races, and sects, "from the most formal and external confirmation down to the most convulsive colored Methodistic inner revolution, from the lowest anticrisis theories of growth to the most cataleptic instantaneous reversal of life." He further states that "the very essence of youth consists in making this transit completely in all the departments of its nature and effectively insuring itself against relapse to either miserablism or sin." Every life is stunted, he says, that has not experienced this metamorphosis in some form. "Indeed, the chief fact of genetic psychology is conversion, a real and momentous change of unsurpassed scientific and practical importance and interest."

An examination of a large number of instances shows that conversion is experienced by the majority between the age of twelve and twenty. This fact, taken in connection with physiological facts observable at the period mentioned, leads to the discovery of interesting analogues. Says Dr. Hall:

"It is no accidental synchronism of unrelated events that the age of religion and that of sexual maturity coincide any more than that senescence has its own type of religiosity. Nor is religion degraded by the recognition of this intimate relationship, save to those who either think vilely about sex or who lack insight into its real psychic nature and so fail to realize how indissoluble is the bond that God and nature have wrought between religion and love. Perhaps Plato is right, and love of the good, beautiful, and true is only love of sex transfigured and transcendentalized; but the gospel is better, which makes sex-love at the best the type and symbol of love of God and man. This new insight into the parallelism between religion and love and the concomitant or complemental variations of these two is perhaps chief of the many contributions made and impending by modern psychology to piety, and is one of the most sublime and fruitful themes of our day, which Kant would very likely have added to the starry and moral law within as a third object of supreme awe, reverence, and interest. As Weissman subordinates the entire soma as a mere servant of the germ, as the biology of sex makes reproduction the consummation of life—the *raison d'être* of all the secondary sexual qualities—and as the psychology of sex-selection finds in it the *caput Nili* of all the arts of animal and human courtship, the most unitary and desiderated as well as the most intense psychic experience, so religion at its highest potence is union with God, to which everything in the religious life leads up as its goal or makes its point of departure. Love is the greatest thing in the world for both the religionist and the amorist. Its praise is in superlatives, for all else is dross. We must love with all our mind, might, and strength. Both furnish in their sphere the strongest motive both to assert and to renounce the will to live. They are exalted and degraded together, and the best work of each is to keep the other pure. Religion is at its best when its earthly image is most spotless and untarnished, and love is at its best where religion is purest and most undefiled. Just as this relationship seems to degrade religion only to those whose ideals or cults of love are low or undeveloped, so those who dispraise religion have not realized how indispensable it is to perfect love. How central this thought was in the mind of Jesus many parables and sayings attest. True piety is earthly love transcendentalized, and the saint is the lover purified, refined, and perfected. To have attained this insight, to have organized it into life, cult, and a church, is the supreme claim of Jesus upon the gratitude, reverence, and awe of the human heart. No such saving service has ever been rendered to our race, and we can see no room in the future for any other to be compared with it. The diagnosis of the chief danger that threatened our race was sure and true, and the remedial agencies are the best yet in sight."

In the view of the physiological psychologist, conversion is an experience of every individual whether attendant upon emotional crises or not. Dr. Hall asserts that "in its most fundamental sense, conversion is a normal, universal, and necessary process at the stage when life points over from an autocentric to a heterocentric basis." As to the character of the change, he says:

"All are born twice, once as individuals and once as representatives of the species. Quetelet sagely says that the best measure of the state of civilization in a nation is the way in which it achieves its revolutions. As it becomes truly civilized, they cease to be sudden and violent, and become gradually transitory without abrupt change. The same is true of that individual crisis which physiology describes as adolescence, and of which theology formulates a spiritual aspect or potency called regeneration and conversion. True religion is normally the slowest because the most comprehensive kind of growth, and the entire ephebic decade is not too long and is well spent if altruism, or love of all that is divine and human, comes to assured supremacy over self before it is ended. Later adolescence merges the lower into the higher social self. Complex as the process is, a pivotal point is somewhere discernible where the *ego* yields to the *alter*. Normal and imperceptible as this evolution is ideally, the transition is, in fact, the chief antithesis in all the human cosmos. While it involves transformation in nearly every sphere of thought, conduct, and sentiment, it may occur in one field after another, and be so slow in each field as to occupy the longest and fullest lifetime and then be incomplete. Indeed this change fills and alone gives unity to history, for Christianity marks the same pivotal point in ethnic adolescence where self-love merges in resignation and renunciation into love of man. Religion has no other function than to make this change complete, and the whole of morality may be well defined as life in the interest of the race, for love of God and love of man are one and inseparable."

The universality of the experience of conversion, the writer asserts, is implied in "the very idea of catholicity, Bible, and even religion itself," which assumes the same fundamental needs, instincts, and experiences for all. The natural history of the process is thus graphically described:

"The primitive state may be materially conceived as one of nature, idyllic innocence, or instinct, and variously located in time and place, or as a psychic condition. Its loss has been slight or total, ascribed to many internal, external, and even transcendental causes, thought to be objective and historic, or subjective and ideal, as deviation from a norm or disobedience of the commands of an outraged Deity. The sense of insufficiency may deepen to demerit and ill-desert, reaching even a passion for punishment, not merely for purgation, but also for retribution, that justice may be done; or a hunger may arise, no less intense, for the disclosure of a better way and strength to walk in it. The third stage has been described as losing a burden; the surrender of a perverse will; the mortification of the body, or even the loss of an offending member; the sacrifice of possession, career, friends, poverty, chastity, and obedience; the abandonment of culture and knowledge, or the limitation of science; the annihilation of will and desire; the reversal of former loves and ambition, or the substitution of a passionate passivity in their place, as the molt of the old self had to be more or less deep or complete. The fourth stage begins with a sense of salvage of something precious from the wreck. Despite all loss, there is a reservoir of life abounding that yet wells up from its deep springs, which may be formulated as a biological gift of nature or as by divine grace, with a hedonic sweetness at the root that may make us jubilant in chains, disease, pain, calamity, or even death. It is this euphoria of the soul's life that transcends every gratification of sense, possession, ambition, etc., as far as the life of the race upon which the soul enters transcends that of the individual. Lastly, the sense of growth and progress to ever new and higher planes, which has made every conception of evolution so fascinating, is essential to the vitality of interest,

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curiosity, love, achievement, and of all our powers. All these are phases of the great change of base from the egoism, normal and necessary to the first stage of human life, to the self-subordination of the stage of philoprogenitive maturity which is ripening to die for what it lives for, where love has done its perfect work and self has 'passed in music out of sight,' and where the Platonic eros, Pauline charity, Buddhistic sympathy and pity, or Jesus's enthusiasm for humanity, that loves the Lord and neighbors with all mind, might, and strength, have taken its place. What more has life to give or its wisdom to teach?"

SEPARATION OF STATE AND CHURCH IN FRANCE—PROTESTANT VIEWS.

ALTHOUGH the separation between state and church which is in the air in France is the outcome of the quarrel between the Roman Catholic Church and the state officials, the Protestants are deeply concerned in the matter, and it constitutes the leading topic of discussion in French Protestant journals. The views on the subject are remarkably divergent. From an article in the *Christianisme au XX. Siècle* we gather the following comment:

It is the part of wisdom, in view of the impending crisis, for all of the Protestant churches in France to unite. Accordingly, a *commission préparatoire de federation* (Preliminary Committee of Federation) has been appointed by the leading church organization of the country. The general synod of the Reformed Church, which is the name of that body, has proposed a plan for such a federation. The articles to constitute the basis of this union of French Protestant churches are briefly these:

1. The Reformed Church of France invites all the churches, free or connected with the state, to form a fraternal alliance on the basis of the Reformation.

2. This alliance will leave intact the principles, discipline, liturgy, and organization of the different churches.

3. The immediate purpose is to protect the freedom and the rights of all the churches which are united in the league.

4. Its object is also to form an inner alliance of the Protestant churches for works of charity and love.

5. A special committee shall act as the agent of the united churches.

This proposal has met with considerable favor, but also with some opposition. The latter is voiced by Pastor Sailleus, in the *Echo de la Verité*, of the Baptist Church, who says that the dogmatic basis of the league is too vague, as it should at least be that of the Evangelical Alliance, especially in its declarations on the subject of the divinity of Christ, his resurrection from the dead, and the absolute authority of the Scriptures.

The effort is also made to meet the impending crisis in other ways. Among these perhaps the most noteworthy is that of Pastor Gauteron, in the *Vie Nouvelle*, who says:

"All the optimists and the pessimists who speak of the separation between state and church speak as tho they thought that the liberality of the congregations would make up what the state budget will then no longer pay to the pastors for salaries, etc. That would be the case if things were in an ideal shape. But, unfortunately, that is not the case, and each class will try to put the financial burden on the other. There is only one way in which that which is lacking will be made up, and that is by taxing the members of the congregations, each member to pay a certain amount, and the failure to contribute to result in the expulsion of the members."

This last proposal meets with objections from all sides in the Protestant journals. Among these the *Protestant* reminds the church that a religious society is not an organization for art or science or sociology, and it must be financed upon different principles.

A newly organized "Permanent Commission" has sent out a general appeal to the churches to redouble their prayers and strengthen their faith that the Protestants may be able to meet the crisis successfully. It also appeals to the *Commission fraternelle* (Fraternal Committee) to see to it that the interests of the Reformed churches will be taken care of in the parliamentary actions on the proposed separation. The latter has appointed a special committee to confer with the parliament, and this conference has been held, altho so far without special tangible results or promises. In fact, the parliamentary committee having the matter in charge has been so slow in meeting the wishes of the Protestants that the *Temoignage* has published a formal protest against this indifference. In the *Protestant* Pastor Reyss declares that he is reliably informed that the Government will not take final action without consulting the Protestant leaders.

In the mean while new organizations are being effected and old ones strengthened for the purpose of providing an income for the pastors when the state has withdrawn its support. The "Society of Mutual Help of Pastors" has now a membership of 602; the "Association in the Reformed Church" has doubled its membership. The mission societies especially will need help when the state ceases to furnish the million and a half of francs that it has been paying to the Protestants in the past. The Paris Mission Society alone has a deficit of 200,000 francs; the Evangelization of the Colonies one of 11,542; the Central Society one of 47,000.

Some Protestants, from principle, hail the coming separation with delight. The leader of these is Pastor Frank Puoux, who declares that this separation is demanded by the principles of the Reformation, and appeals to the churches to demand from the state such a separation as a right.

M. Camille Pellatan, Minister of Marine, in responding to the greetings of the Protestant pastor Codène, in Bordeaux, said: "There is not the slightest danger that the liberties and rights of the Protestant Church will be contracted. The Government would rather think of increasing them."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELATION OF HIGHER CRITICISM TO CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

IN answer to a correspondent's questions as to the results of the higher criticism in certain domains of doctrine, the editor of *The Outlook* states that this particular branch of research has nothing to do with such topics as inspiration, regeneration, and atonement; that it only indirectly bears upon the character of Jesus Christ; that it is related to the question of miracles, but is not determinative of them; and that it helps to confirm faith in the resurrection of Jesus Christ. To quote further:

"The higher criticism has to do with the structure, date, and authorship of the books of the Bible. Is the book of Ruth history, or fiction, or historical fiction? Who wrote it? When was it written? It is evident that when these questions are answered the question still remains to be answered, Is it inspired, and, if so, to what extent and in what sense? The answer to that question does not depend at all upon the answer to the other questions. Fiction may be inspired, as the Parable of the Prodigal Son. History may be uninspired, as Cæsar's Commentaries. . . . . .

"As the reality, nature, and degree of inspiration do not depend on the judgment of critics concerning the structure, date, and authorship of the books of the Bible, so neither do the doctrines of regeneration and atonement. Does human nature need a radical change in order to be conformed to the divine ideal, or even to the highest human ideals, or does it merely need a little trimming and varnishing and polishing? Is suffering redemption? Does it, if properly apprehended, help to cure, to medicate, to develop, to recreate men? Does it belong to the highest as well as to the lowest; and as suffering and sacrifice for others, is it truly and literally a divine experience which man shares with God just in the measure in which the bearer partakes of the divine nature? Or is suffering, as Christian Science tells us, a mere figment of our own imagining, which by our own creative intellect we are to abolish from the world; or is it an accident, a mischance, an evil interposition, which has no place in a beneficently ordered world? The answer to these questions does not depend upon the question who wrote the Epistle to the Romans. Religious truth was not

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created by Moses and Paul. It was discovered and is interpreted by them. They have revealed, unveiled, disclosed it to us. The truths that suffering is redemptive, and that human nature needs essential, radical, deep-seated changes in order to become pure and true and noble and heroic and loving, and that these changes are being wrought in human nature by an influence that is so far infinite that it transcends all our measuring, tho it does not defy our recognition, no more depends upon the question when and by whom the Epistle to the Romans was written than the truth that the earth revolves around the sun depends upon the question when and where Copernicus was born."

Of the effect of higher criticism on the story of the resurrection of Christ, *The Outlook* says:

"By showing, as it [higher criticism] has now in our judgment conclusively shown, that all four gospels were accepted by the Christian Church as the historical basis of their faith at or near the beginning of the second century—that is, within seventy years of the death of Christ, and that the First Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians was probably written by the year 51 or 52 A.D.—that is, within less than a quarter of a century of Christ's death, it has done much to confirm faith in his resurrection, as much indeed as could be done by a science purely devoted to literary, historical, and critical problems."

In conclusion, *The Outlook* expresses the conviction that "the net result of the modern view of the Bible will be an increased value, through a more rational estimate put upon the Bible, a profounder and more intelligent apprehension of the great vital articles of Christian faith as they have been held by the Christian churches in all ages, including the revelation of God in Jesus Christ, and the hope of the world, individual and social, in him as the Savior of mankind."

RIGHTS OF WOMEN TO VOTE IN THE CHURCHES.

IN the Protestant churches of the Continent, where only the men are "voting members" of the congregations, the movement to permit the women also to vote has developed to a noteworthy degree in recent years. At a large conference, held in Basel, Switzerland, Pastor Emil Güder submitted a series of propositions for discussion, which the editor of the *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic, No. 21) declares to have been written "from the standpoint of Swiss democracy." The implied inference is that the answer the Germans would give would probably not be so favorable to the women. These propositions, which were in substance accepted, are a material contribution to the woman question in Europe, and read as follows:

1. Modern feminism attains its end only when woman's right to public functions is legally recognized. The modern woman aims to make her influence felt in public affairs, not only indirectly, but also by the right of voting. The connection between the woman movement in general and the demand for the right of women to vote in church affairs is found in this, that by granting the latter the first step is taken for the realization of the former.

2. From the standpoint of the Christian religion, the justification of this innovation can not be called into question. Christ considers men and women to be equals from a religious point of view; and Paul does the same (Gal. iii. 28).

3. From the standpoint of the church, too, no objections can be urged against the measure. The famous Pauline command, that women shall remain silent in the churches, is only a special cultus ordinance demanded by the circumstances of the time, which, contrary to the purposes of the apostle, was afterward changed into the general edict of the canonial law of the church against women, and has no normative authority over us.

4. On the other hand, the introduction of the right of women to vote in the churches is now an absolute postulate of justice, in view of the fact that in the public services the women are ordinarily represented much more strongly than are the men, that their interest in the church is much greater, that their work in the church also vastly surpasses that of the men.

5. The psychological reasons that are urged against this innovation, such as mental inferiority of women, their inability to judge of matters objectively, that they are governed by their sympathies and antipathies, can not be taken into consideration in a matter of so great importance.

6. There is no reason to fear that the granting of this right to women will interfere in the least with their functions in the homes.

7. On the other hand, to grant this privilege will only tend to an increased interest in church matters, and indirectly it will arouse a deeper interest on the part of men in the affairs of the church.

8. The following particulars should be observed: that only married women and widows should have the right to vote, and that the women should have the right to vote only on the election of a pastor.

9. Only those women are to be allowed to vote who formally apply for this privilege.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE PAPACY AND THE REPUBLIC."

NEVER before in the history of the national capital, we are told by a writer in *Harper's Weekly*, have two members of the cabinet, a justice of the Supreme Court, and representative legislators and military and naval officials sat down at dinner with an Italian member of the College of Cardinals, at which he was the guest of honor and a member of the cabinet the host; nor has any previous President ever formally welcomed a Roman Catholic Italian prelate as cordially as President Roosevelt recently welcomed Cardinal Satolli.

This new attitude on the part of the national Executive, the writer goes on to say, will be but the reflection of an altered attitude by the Protestant majority of the electors. We read further:

"Not that the time has come yet when most of our voters will vote as readily for Roman Catholic candidates for office as they will for Protestant candidates; not that the A. P. A. spirit has passed away entirely. But there is a lessened spirit of antagonism to Roman Catholicism among Protestant thinkers and leaders, more harmony of effort between Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen in civil reform movements, and less and less criticism of recognition of Roman Catholics' worth by executives who dare to appoint them to administrative or judicial positions.

"Not every Protestant is prepared to say, with Senator Hoar, that he believes that 'if every Protestant were to be stricken down by a lightning stroke, our brethren of the Catholic faith would still carry on the republic in a spirit of true and liberal freedom.' But it is significant that in such a book as Mr. Selleck's recent one on 'The Spiritual Outlook' for this country, this Universalist clergyman should praise the Roman Catholic Church as he does and predict a greater career than ever for it in the future, and that Rev. S. D. McConnell, one of the ablest and most thoughtful of Protestant Episcopalian clergymen, in some of his recent writings on the future of Christianity in this country, should have recognized so clearly the potency of a closely articulated church with a uniform message at a time of transition like the present, and the attraction it will have for society at a time when in affairs of state the organizing principle is coming to be dominion, the cardinal claim authority, and the cardinal virtue obedience.

"If on the side of the state and of society in general there is a more tolerant spirit toward Roman Catholicism, due to various forces obvious and some not so apparent, it is because here, by the admission of Roman Catholic prelates like the late Archbishop Corrigan, competition with Protestantism has produced a very much more liberal type of Catholicism than Europe or South America knows, and because the American hierarchy, from Cardinal Gibbons down to the priesthood, have once and for all given up the claims of the church on the state which are still made in Europe."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IAN MACLAREN recently described the Psalms as "the chief human document in literature."

THE New York *Sun* suggests that the day when the baccalaureate sermon served any purpose of essential importance is past. It is a survival from the time "when religion was foremost in the higher education and the presidents of our American colleges were uniformly clergymen."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

WHERE HAWTHORNE USED TO WANDER.

BOG-TROTTING FOR ORCHIDS. By Grace Greylock Niles. Cloth, 310 pp. Price, $2.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE nature-student of to-day finds a fat inheritance of books for his use, and his estate continually increases. But it may be questioned whether, with so many eyes to do his seeing for him and so many ears to help him hear, he may not take in his learning too lightly and as lightly lose it. Did not the nature-student of old, with only his careful Audubon and his pared-down Gray under his arm, get more impetus, more real insight, having to scan and speculate for himself, than does the student of to-day with his long shelf of books guaranteed to peer and hark for him, to give him the scents and scenes and sounds by proxy? "Bog-Trotting for Orchids" is the newest of these woodsy manuals, and by its unique theme, and its attempt to give a full history of one isolated spot, so as to swing it into the universal as a unit, the book would seem to have a reasonable excuse for being.

The author is a young woman possessing indubitable and affectionate knowledge of her subject. Upward of a hundred plates illustrate the volume, prepared from photographs by Miss Niles or taken under her direction by Miss Katherine Lewers. Many of the illustrations Miss Niles has colored herself with the natural hues of the flowers. She takes for her survey the swamps of the Hoosac Valley in the heart of the irregular Taconic Mountains, a section covering parts of New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont. This is the classic ground that Hawthorne and Thoreau both knew well. From the "rough, broken, rugged Berkshires" Hawthorne could see in the distance Bryant's "Monument Mountain," — the mountain which is the "Headless Sphinx" of "The Wonder Book." Graylock and Saddleback mountains Hawthorne has put into "Ethan Brand," and we are told that several of the grim, quaint characters we know in other stories of his are drawn from men nurtured in these almost inaccessible wilds.

GRACE GREYLOCK NILES.

In this shut-in vale of Hoosac, Miss Niles, in her high hobnailed boots, roams with her dog and records her discoveries. Her observations run over a period of six years. She describes and pictures forty species of orchids, and tells also of the plants and blossoms of swamp and forest that are their neighbors. Incidentally she tells of the winged and footed wild things that have their nests and holes in these still wild haunts. Thus we get the whole habitat of these elusive blossoms, in this garden populous with orchids —the atmosphere, the soil, the companions. No obtrusive technicalities are in the body of the book, but scientific data for the erudite may be found in the appendix.

Miss Niles writes much after the Thoreau manner, but she is inclined to repeat Thoreau's literary vices rather more freely than his virtues. She sounds one strong, sane note which ought not to go unheeded. She protests ardently against the wanton waste of our forest flowers. The present orchid craze (worse, she thinks, than the old-time tulip mania of Holland) is devastating orchid colonies everywhere. In every community the extermination of other choice flowers goes on in ruthless progress.

THE RAW IN NATURE AND IN MAN.

THE MAGNETIC NORTH. By Elizabeth Robins. Cloth, 417 pp. Price, $1.50. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

ALASKA is a potent name to conjure with, and there is a general belief that Jack London is its prophet. But here is a woman who has made it her own. The map of that wild region of cold and gold withers into inexpressiveness compared to Miss Robins's masterly guidance of the imagination over the trail: her vivid projection of the horror of "the great white silence," where the absence of sound seems to grip the hearing; the picture of the gold-seekers' settlements at Dawson and Minóok; the superb presentation of the Arctic spring, when that great artery of Alaska, the Yukon, starts on its triumphal sweep to the sea, and "the ice goes out."

Something of Victor Hugo's power to vivify the inanimate lies in Elizabeth Robins's pen. Of the crystallized phrase there is little She is so concerned with the primary facts of human nature or of brute creation that verbal exquisitiveness does not seduce her. Tho love makes the pages glow with tender grace, it is not the passion of the man for the maid. It is the friendship of the Colonel and "the Boy," cemented by that strongest test of two men who had "traveled the trail together and seen the ice go out." It is again the adoption of little Kaiak by stern old Mac, the Presbyterian Nova Scotian. It is still again the Beyond and Above of Love which radiates from the Holy Cross Mission. In her harp of many strings she plucks a note as vibrant and as sweet from the short thin string at the top as from the long thick one at the bottom. "Maudie," if she is no better than she ought to be, has a heart with purer gold in it than placer-mining yields, and the strange little Princess Mucklucks falls as artlessly in love with the boy as some little Southern maid from school might.

ELIZABETH ROBINS.

"The Boy," who is a lusty stripling of twenty-two, is a cock-sure Agnostic at the start. At the last, he is returning from the land of the Rainbow's end, prematurely aged by that stretch of the Long Trail, when he and the Colonel forced their despairing way through hundreds of miles to Minóok. "Not only had the roundness gone out of his face, not only was it scarred, but such lines were graven there as commonly takes the antique pencil half a score of years to trace." He is turning back home with his money gone, tho he has staked a claim. He is leaving the stalwart, genial Southerner, his pardner on the trail, buried in the old moose-pasture at Dawson. Those troubles of the Magnetic North have triturated the soul of him, and he is going back—to what?

"Say, Potts, where in hell *is* he goin'?"
"Damfino."

And this is "the end";—vague, but not distressing.

Miss Robins (Mrs. C. E. Raimond) was once an actress. Those who read "The Magnetic North" will feel that Literature has gained more than the Drama has lost.

A TITLE LIVED-UP TO.

ROMANCE. By Joseph Conrad and Ford Madox Hueffer. Cloth, 428 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

A NEW novel by Joseph Conrad is gratefully welcomed by the connoisseur of literature; but the unexpected accompaniment on the title-page of the name of Ford Madox Hueffer is slightly chilling. A more astute critic than the writer of this notice is needed, however, to detect Mr. Hueffer's contributory share in this book.

"Romance" is all that the simple, pregnant title insinuates. Character, color, atmosphere, keen analytical insight, and a style immensely virile are Conrad's now well-known qualities as a writer. He elaborates minutely and "pulls together" a mass of details into unity. There are, however, drastic dashes of "impressionism" in the finished technique. In "Romance," for instance, the vivid realism of the moonlit night on which the hero escapes with his beloved from a nest of pirates in the West Indies, and drifts almost like a disembodied soul through a swathing sea-mist that clings to the face of the waters, is description that keeps one in most exquisite enthralment. No writer surpasses Conrad for grasping the little souls that lie in certain words or for squeezing from a vocable as from a tube of oil paint a smear of fat color. He is intensely sensitive to this chromatic value of qualificatives.

JOSEPH CONRAD.

For instance, he thus gives a coup-d'œil of a Cuban seaport as viewed from the deck of a ship on which he was approaching it. Is there not the broad, hot, searching truth of Monet in it?

"We went round violently as we emerged, and clinging to the side, I saw in a whirl, tall, baked, brown hills dropping sheer down to a strip of flat land and a belt of dark green scrubs at the water's edge; little pink squares of house-walls dropped here and there, mounting the hillside among palms, like men standing in tall grass, running back, hiding in a deep valley; silver-gray huts with ragged dun roofs, like disheveled shocks of hair; a great pink church-face, very tall and narrow, pyramidal toward the top, and pierced for seven bells, but having only three. It looked as if it had been hidden for centuries in the folds of an ancient land, as it lay there asleep in the blighting sunlight."

Conrad does not give the crude agglomeration of items that Zola gives, nor has he the academic precision and nicety of Stevenson. He

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has an opulent vocabulary, a great gamut of tones, psychic and physical. He is not like his heroine, Seraphina, of whom he tells us: "She spoke as if the words clung to her lips; as if she had to put them forth delicately for fear of damaging the *frail things*." Conrad's words are ripe but hardy, and there is no danger of blunting their outlines. Sometimes even he nods. Thus, in a description of Don Carlos Riego on his death-bed, he employs in three consecutive sentences, and at almost the same rhythmical ictus in them, the word "immense": an "immense coat-of-arms," an "immense number of quarterings," a "languorous smile of immense pleasure."

"Romance" deals with the adventures of a young Englishman of Kent, John Kemp, whom Fate sends to the West Indies, and who goes through thrilling dangers and passionate love ardor before he works his way back to Albion. He has an ardent longing for romance, and Mr. Conrad generously surfeits him with it. After his arrival in Jamaica, he meets and falls in love with an exquisite girl, daughter of a Spanish grandee, who has enormous wealth in Rio Medio, a town he practically owns, but which is a nest of pirates. The escape from them of the hero and his lady fair supplies a string of thrilling adventures, told in Conrad's inimitable way. In John Kemp's love for Seraphina and his voicing of it, there is a suggestion of John Ridd's passion for Lorna Doone. There is not a little kinship between the two authors in the poignant sense of humanity and passion for plucking at the nerves of Nature.

The book is extremely long, and the relentless way in which Mr. Conrad involves poor Kemp in a new and apparently fatal entanglement just as he seems to have reached safety seems almost too good a measure of harrowing suspense. But the characters and scenes and the escapes from dangers are a refreshing offset. After such deliberation in the narrative, the reader feels a trifle disappointed that the meeting of Kemp with Seraphina in London should be treated summarily and in annoyingly conventional fashion.

A CITY THAT ARRIVED.

PORT ARGENT. By Arthur Colton. Cloth, 340 pp. Price, $1.50. Henry Holt & Co.

THIS is the story of a middle West city with growing pains—a city so like ten thousand others on the map that its history, line for line, might be their history, as if one blade of barley spoke for the field. Port Argent, founded by chance, fostered by providence, has straggled toward the self-conscious civic age of achieving a "boss" and a "ring," and is mooting the question of city parks and bridges. "Jobs" and scandals are consequently in the air, and rival journals are taking on up-to-date saffron trimmings. A fiery preacher in a free-lance pulpit, "The Assembly," creates and inspires a Reform party. How this man and his doctrines react on people and institutions—on politics and politicians, thinkers and people who think they think—this makes the core of the book. "Hicks," the preacher's disguised, half-crazed brother, divides interest with the minister as a motive power. Under cover of this assumed name, this neurotic follows the brother with whom he can not live, altho the two have an unreasoning, barbaric "kin" love for each other. What Aidee preaches from his "freak" pulpit the outlawed brother carries out according to the logic of his disordered brain, and his action "snakes" the story after him on his devious ways.

ARTHUR COLTON.

Mr. Colton in "Port Argent" does not try to settle anything for us. The story leaves us as uncertain of motive and finality of future and past as life itself does. In his caldron are mingled the sordid and the heroic, the workaday and the arcadian. The realities of life and the futilities of life are in it, with nobility a little flawed, and depravity here and there a little glorified. It is a blend of life, in short, of the kind that is in your town and my town, the brand that will have run from Eden to Jehoshaphat. And in its power to give this "feel" of life—of instability yet of permanence, of divinity allied to dust—the book has a peculiar charm.

Mr. Colton is a man with a faculty for cramming his phrases full of meaning, and with a keen perception for the hurrying, telling life-current seething below the unrevealing surface of the commonplace. While not laying claim to be a penetrative psychologist of the Gorki or Turgenieff rank, yet he looks deep into his man, and in portrayal has often a Giotto-like dash that whirls the circle true at one sweep. There are several finely conceived characters in the book. The parable-coining Boss, to whom his mindless henchmen cling as mollusks to something rooted and undriven by the sea, is a stencil copy of the self-centered political boss in the cities everywhere. Secor is of the big marrowy sort that is an authority in many a small pontificality. He liked men "with coal in their engines, and a disposition to burn it till they bust up into scrap iron." He was pleased with the idea that "Almighty God is in politics and no quitter."

The heroine Camilla, and her father, we are told, had always to *believe* something to be better than it is, while her lover Hennion and his practical sire had always to be trying to *make* something better than it is. Could anything be more neatly and adequately diagramed?

Mr. Colton seems to have a certain affinity with George Meredith in his approach to life and literature. The parallel between "The Pilgrim's Scrip" in "Richard Feverel" and the minister's aphoristic book "The Inner Republic" may be only accidental; but while Mr. Colton has not characteristically the "Meredithyrambic" obscurities and involutions, there is traceable a certain kinship in temperamental impatience to be delivered of a thought. Each with illuminating phrase and vivifying figure is yet eager to have done, and expects the reader to catch his meaning from a page of broken dialogue and crowding imagery.

A BABY STORY FOR BIG FOLKS.

BRUVVER JIM'S BABY. By Philip Verill Mighels. Cloth, 265 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

PHILIP VERILL MIGHELS knows how to catch and pose a little pudgy, pink-palmed baby so as to give a most alluring sense of real life. In former stories he has given us a lovable Chinese baby, and a captivating Indian baby, and now comes "Skeezucks," of Borealis, Nev., to make his baby bow.

It is rather daring in Mr. Mighels, formerly of Nevada, late of London, to take for his novel a variant of the *motif* of "The Luck of Roaring Camp"; to give us another mining-camp waif storming the hearts of red-shirted miners, and disputing the honors with that other infant whose "wrastling" with the miner's finger shook the world. But, after all, a baby is an ancient institution, and since Hannah made a coat for little Samuel or Hector took off his helmet so as not to frighten his little son men and women have delighted to serve and amuse these little ones and tell of their tugging at the hearts of us.

PHILIP VERILL MIGHELS.

The idea in "Bruvver Jim's Baby" is not fresh, we must admit; but the treatment is, and shows fine invention. The story opens with a fetching situation and certainly a novel one. A tribe of Piutes are out on a roundup of jack-rabbits. On through the sage-brush valley the Indians march in the keen November air, in a line of bright strong colors—a two-mile wall. A string of young Piutes mounted on hardy little bronchos, bearing the slaughtered rabbits, brings up the rear. A scared little papoose, sitting on the back of one of these sweating bronchos, clutching the slack of the big Indian boy's shirt, and the seizable ear of a dead rabbit, slides all unnoted off his precarious seat as the pony clambers up a steep grade. He sits where he lands among the scented sage brush, solemn as a carven cherub, until a happy-go-lucky miner, guided by an exuberant, much-believing pup that he has just accumulated, comes upon the wide-eyed small thing as impassive and brown as bronze statuette. The discoverer takes the child to his cabin and fathers him with a tender and all-absorbing affection. The infant's Piute complexion washes off at the first soap-suds, and the foster-father finds he has brought home a white child, mysteriously in the charge of the thieving Piutes.

The illness of the child, "Bruvver Jim's" sacrifice of his own pride in taking his charge to the home of Miss Doc Dennihan, the "decent woman" of the camp, whose fanged and winged words of old assailing said Jim's shiftlessness have left the iron in his soul, the fight of these two, now forgetting their feud, for the child's life, the midnight rally of the townsmen to guard Jim's claim from being "jumped" while he is off hunting Indian medicine for the sick baby, the overtaking of Jim and Skeezucks and the pleasant pup by the blizzard and their rescue by Samaritans of Borealis, the "combine" of Jim and Miss "Doc" for the good of the child—all of these stirring events you should read for yourself, and laugh now and then, tho with strangely damp eyes, as you read the compelling tale.

True we may say that the "passing" of these romanceful times has occurred; that Arcadian mining-camps reformed by baby prattle are gone with white muslin heroines and long-lost brothers identified by strawberry marks; that Bayards and Sidneys in blue overalls are of a lost era. But whether the census reports these folks or not, it is pleasant to come upon them in the more enduring realm of story; to get again the cricket-on-the-hearth feeling of Christmas; to find simple things rousing to heroic amplitude.

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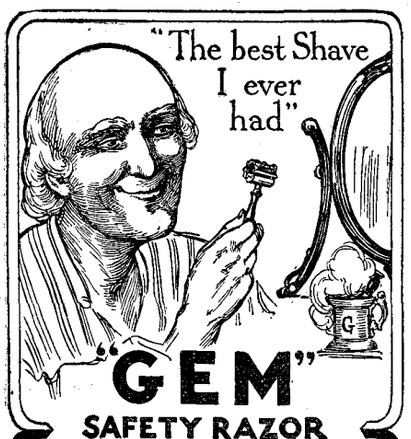

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"In the End."—Frederick Rogers. (Editor Publishing Company, $1 net.)

"The Confessions of a Club Woman."—Agnes Surbridge. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Maria Edgeworth."—Hon. Emily Lawless. (The Macmillan Company, $0.25 net.)

"The Rose of Old St. Louis."—Mary Dillon. (The Century Company, $1.50 net.)

"In Merry Measure."—Tom Masson. (Life Publishing Company, $0.75.)

"Wings and No Eyes."—Philip Crutcher. (The Grafton Press.)

"Alfred Tennyson."—Arthur Christopher Benson. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1 net.)

"Elizabethan Sonnets." — Sidney Lee. (Two volumes, $2.50 net. E. P. Dutton & Co.)

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Caution Up to Date.—MOTHER: "Yes, children, you may run out and play on the railroad tracks,—but be sure and keep off the street or the automobiles will get you."—*Puck.*

Absent-Minded.—MRS. SCHOPPEN: "I want five pounds of sugar, please."

GROCER: "Yes'm; anything else?"

MRS. SCHOPPEN: "No, that's all; I'll take it with me if it isn't too heavy a package."

GROCER: "Oh, it'll only weigh three or four pounds, ma'am."—Philadelphia *Press.*

A Literary Digest.—

Very fond of good books was young Prang.
For dinner he'd start in with Lang;
He'd wash down Bill Nye
With some James, extra dry;
For dessert Georgie's fables in slang.

—*Life.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

July 11.—General Oku's army continues its advance upon Liao-Yang, threatening Ying-Kow and Tashi-Chiao. The Russian cruisers *Bayan*, *Diana*, *Pallada*, and *Novok* steal out of Port Arthur, but are attacked by Admiral Togo's torpedo-boat flotilla, and driven back into the harbor. The system of condemning political prisoners in Russia is abolished, and henceforth all suspected persons will be tried by the courts.

July 12.—The armies of Generals Keller and Kuroki are said to be facing each other about twenty-eight miles east of Liao-Yang, a river separating them. The Russians are retiring from the New-Chwang region. It is stated that the evacuation of New-Chwang and other important points would probably follow the capture of Kai-Ping, and that owing to lack of supplies the Russians would for a long time be unable to take the offensive. Advices received at Mukden say that 30,000 Japanese have been killed or wounded in an attack on Port Arthur, but later reports give the loss as 2,800.

July 13.—A despatch from Ying-Kow reports that a battle had been fought north of Kai-Ping, on July 12, the Japanese being defeated with great loss. A division of Oku's army is reported to be hastening to attack New-Chwang. The passage of the Dardanelles by vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet may cause Great Britain to send protests to St. Petersburg and Constantinople.

July 14.—The Japanese are said to have captured Ying-Kow, the port of New-Chwang, without resistance.

July 15.—General Samsonoff, according to a report from Liao-Yang, inflicted a severe defeat on the Japanese moving toward Ying-Kow; their losses, it is said, being 1,000.

July 16.—It is reported that the Russians obtained control of Lunsantan Pass, east of Port Arthur, after hard fighting on July 3, 4, and 6; the Russian losses were over 300, and Chinese estimated the Japanese casualties at 2,000. General Kuropatkin, it is reported, has decided to accept battle at Tashi-Chiao, and has gone there to take personal command of the Russian forces.

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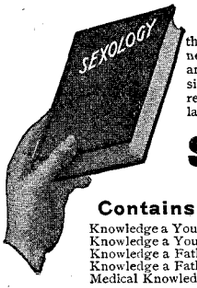

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The Japanese armies under Generals Oku and Nodzu have combined and are advancing upon Tashi-Chiao.

July 17.—The Japanese advance on Tashi-Chiao and Hai-Cheng has halted, according to a despatch from General Sakharoff. The Turkish Government allows the heavily armed Russian guard-ship *Chernomoretz* to pass from the Black Sea into the Bosphorus.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 12.—An Anglo-German treaty providing for the settlement of differences by arbitration is signed at London.

Premier Combes's charges of attempted bribery in the Chartreuse case are sustained by the French Chamber of Deputies.

President Castro, of Venezuela, demands 50,000,000 bolivars ($9,750,000) from the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, as indemnity for alleged aid given to Venezuelan rebels.

July 13.—A cloudburst near Manila kills 200 persons.

July 14.—Paul Kruger, ex-President of the Transvaal Republic, dies at Clarens, Switzerland.

July 15.—The British Government grants the request of Mr. Kruger to be buried in the Transvaal.

July 16.—Ion Perdicaris, the American recently released from captivity by the Moroccan brigand, Raisuli, suggests that France make Raisuli Governor of Morocco, as he is the only man who can preserve order.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

July 11.—President Roosevelt confers at Oyster Bay with Senator Fairbanks, Chairman Cortelyou, and Cornelius N. Bliss.

William M. Byrne, formerly United States District-Attorney for Delaware, is appointed Assistant United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

July 12.—W. J. Bryan declares he will support Judge Parker, altho not agreeing with his attitude upon several economic questions; he also accuses Parker of being in the power of Wall Street. It is said that ex-President Cleveland will make at least one campaign speech for the Judge. Senator Tillman announces his intention to go on the stump for Parker.

July 15.—William F. Sheehan persistently refuses to become Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and no selection for the place has been made yet.

July 16.—President Roosevelt completes his speech of acceptance, and has arranged to receive the Notification Committee on July 27.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

July 11.—A report to the Department of Agriculture indicates the complete success of the experiment with Guatemalan ants as boll-weevil destroyers.

July 12.—Forty-five thousand meat packers go on strike, and a general meat famine with widespread suffering is feared.

Services to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Alexander Hamilton's death are held at Weehawken, N. J.

July 13.—An American obtains a contract from Cuba to raise the sunken battle-ship *Maine*.

Figures given by the New York police show that 958 lives were lost in the burning of the *General Slocum*.

July 15.—Judge Bradford files an opinion at Trenton, N. J., granting a preliminary injunction against the proposed plan for the distribution of the assets of the Northern Securities Company in the proceedings instituted by E. H. Harriman and the Oregon Short Line.

July 16.—All negotiations between the packers and strikers for a settlement of the butchers' strike are broken off.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

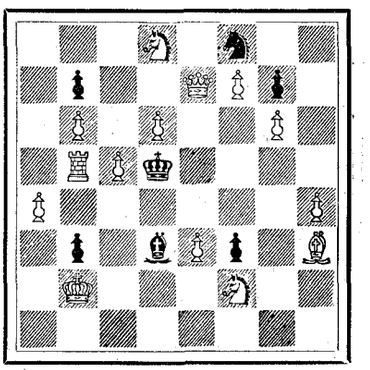
THE ST. LOUIS PROBLEM-TOURNEY.

SET.

MOTTO: "Caïssa."

A. **Problem 954.**

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Fourteen Pieces.

3 S 1 S 2; 1 p 2 Q P p 1; 1 P 1 P 2 P 1; 1 R P k 4; P 6 P; 1 p 1 b P p 1 B; 1 K 3 S 2; 8.

White mates in two moves.

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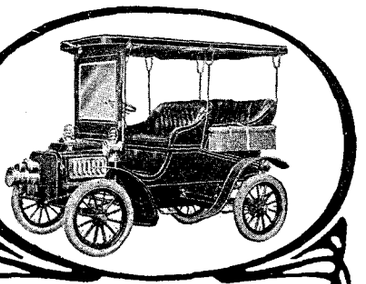

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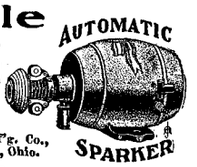

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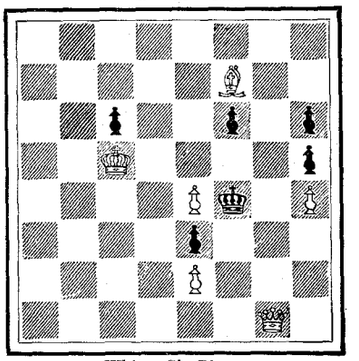
THE STANDARD DICTIONARY AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Panama Canal Commission, consisting of Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, Major-General George W. Davis, Colonel Frank J. Hecker, William Barclay Parsons, William H. Burr, C. Ewald Grunsky, and B. M. Harrod, have ordered the newly revised and enlarged Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary to be forwarded to Colon, Panama, purchasing the same for their executive offices at that place.

B. **Problem 955.**

Black—Six Pieces.



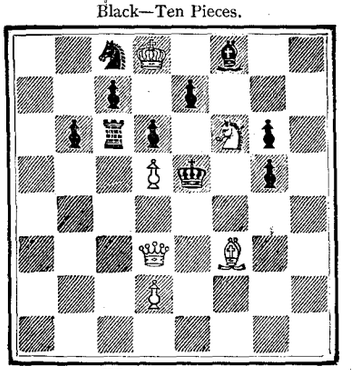
White—Six Pieces.

8; 5B2; 2p2p1p; 2K4p; 4Pk1P; 4p3; 4P3; 6Q1.

White mates in three moves.

C. **Problem 956.**

Black—Ten Pieces.



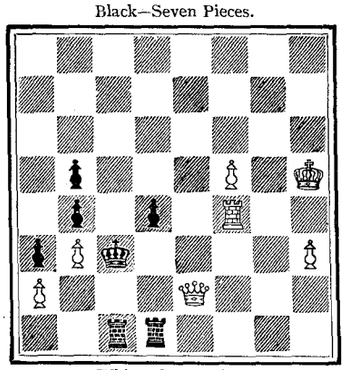
White—Six Pieces.

2SK1b2; 2p1p3; 1pr1pSp1; 3Pk1p1; 8; 3Q1B2; 3P4; 8.

White mates in three moves.

D. **Problem 657.**

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; 8; 8; 1p3P1K; 1p1p1R2; pP k4P; P3Q3; 2r4.

White mates in four moves.

The Chess-Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST does not guarantee the soundness of the problems of this tourney.

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Solution of Problems.

No. 948. Author's Key-move: Q—K 8.

Second Solution: Q—K B 8 ch.

No. 949.

1. P—B 3 / R x B P	2. R—Kt 5 / R—K 6	3. Q—Q 7, mate
	2. ..... / P x R	3. Q—K 4, mate
1. ..... / R x Kt P	2. R—K 5 ch / P x R	3. Q—Q 7, mate
	2. ..... / K x R	3. Q—K 4, mate
1. ..... / R—Kt 5	2. R x R / P x R	3. Q—K 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 6	2. Kt—Q B 6 / K x R	3. Kt x P, mate
	2. ..... / Kt x R	3. Q—B 8, mate
	2. ..... / Kt—B 2	3. Q x Kt, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Kt—Q 8, mate
1. ..... / Kt x P	2. Kt—Kt 7 ch / K—B 3	3. R—B 5, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; "Arata," New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.

948: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; A. V. Milholland, Baltimore; E. N. K., Harrisburg; W. D. L. R., New York City; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; Z. G., Detroit; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; J. C. Leierzapf, New York City; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.

Comments (949): "Excellent"—F. S. F.; "The realization of a Master's wonderful dream"—W. R.; "Hard enough to tax the solver's patience and perseverance"—J. G. L.

In addition to those reported, B. A., and C. A. Fisher, West Hartford, Conn., got 944.

Games from the Cambridge Springs Tourney.

MARSHALL'S GAMES.

MARSHALL. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	19 Q Kt—Kt 5	B x Kt
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 4	20 Kt x B	B—Q 2
3 Kt—Q B 3	Q P x P	21 Q—Q 3	P—Kt 3
4 P—K 3	P x P	22 Q—K B 3	R—K B sq
5 P x P	Kt—K B 3	23 Q—K 4	Q R—K sq
6 B x P	B—K 2	24 Q—R 4	P—K R 4
7 Kt—K B 3	Castles	25 Kt—K 4(a)	K—Kt 2
8 P—K R 3	Q Kt—Q 2	26 Kt—Kt 3	Q—Q sq (b)
9 Castles	Kt—Kt 3	27 Q x Q	R x Q
10 B—Kt 3	Q Kt—Q 4	28 B x Kt	P x B
11 B—Kt 5	B—K 3	29 R—K 5	B—B 3
12 R—B sq	P—B 3	30 P—B 4	K R—K sq
13 R—K sq	R—B sq	31 P—B 5	P—R 5
14 Q—Q 2	R—K sq	32 Kt—B sq	P x P
15 R—K 2	Q—Kt 3	33 R x R	B x R
16 Q R—K sq	Q R—Q sq	34 R—K 5	
17 B x K Kt	B x B	Drawn.	
18 Kt—K 4	B—K 2		

Notes by Mr. Marshall.

(a) Neither side has thus far obtained any advantage. 25 P—Kt 4 would be met by Q x P.

(b) Stopping any further attempt at combination.

MARSHALL. *White.*	DELMAR. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	DELMAR. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—K 3	16 Q x P ch	B—K 3 (c)
2 P—Q B 4	P—K B 4	17 Q—K Kt 5	Q x Q
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	18 Kt x Q	B—B 4
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	19 R—Q B sq	P—K R 3
5 P—K 3	Castles	20 K Kt—B 3	R—B 2
6 B—Q 3	Kt—K 5	21 P—Q R 3	R—K sq
7 B x B	Q x B	22 Kt—B 4	B—K 5
8 B x Kt	P x B	23 Kt (B 4)— K 5	Kt x P
9 Kt x P	P—Q 4 (a)	24 Kt x R (d)	Kt x Kt ch
10 P x P	P x P	25 K—K 2(e)	B—B 3
11 Kt—Q 2	Q—Kt 4	26 Kt x P ch	K—R 2
12 K Kt—B 3 (b)	Q x P	27 Kt—B 5	P—K Kt 3
13 R—K Kt sq	Q—R 6	28 R x Kt	P x Kt
14 R—Kt 3	Q—R 3	29 R x P	K—Kt 3
15 Q—Kt 3	Kt—B 3	30 R—K B 4	Resigns.

Notes by Mr. Marshall.

(a) Here he could regain a Pawn by Q—Kt 5 ch. Instead, he plays for rapid development.

(b) P—K Kt 3 would have been unwise at this stage.

(c) Neither player places a high value on Pawns, when a question of attack is involved.

(d) If 24 P x Kt, B x Kt, etc.

(e) Completely spoiling Black's combination. The latter must have figured on R x Kt.

MARSHALL. *White.*	TEICHMANN. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	TEICHMANN. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	30 R x P	R—Q Kt sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	31 R—B 7 ch	K—R 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	32 K—B 2	R—Kt 7 ch
4 B—Kt 5	Q Kt—Q 2	33 K—Kt 3	R—Kt 6
5 Kt—B 3	P—B 3	34 K—B 4	B—Q 6 (e)
6 P—K 3	Q—R 4	35 R—K Kt sq	R—Kt 3
7 Kt—Q 2	Kt—K 5	36 K—K 5	B—K 5
8 P x P	Kt x K Kt	37 R—Kt 3	R—Kt sq
9 Q x Kt	K P x P	38 R—B 6 ch	K—R 4
10 B—Q 3	B—Kt 5	39 R—B 6	R—Kt 8
11 Castles	Castles	40 R—B 6	R—Kt sq
12 P—Q R 3	B x Kt	41 R—Kt 7	R—K sq ch
13 P x B	R—K sq	42 R—K 6	R—Q B sq
14 P—K B 4	Kt—Kt 3	43 R—K B 6	B—Kt 3 (f)
15 P—B 5	P—B 3	44 R(Kt7)xB	P x R
16 B—K B 4	Kt—B 5	45 K x P	P—B 6
17 Q—K 2	P—Q Kt 4(a)	46 R—B sq	K—Kt 5
18 B x Kt	Kt P x B	47 K—K 4	P—B 7
19 Q—R 5	B—Q 2	48 R-Kt sq ch	K—R 6
20 R—B 3 (b)	Q x B P (c)	49 R—Q B sq	P—Kt 4
21 QR-KB sq	Q—Q 6	50 P—Q 5	P—Kt 5
22 P—Kt 4	R—K 2	51 P—Q 6	K x P
23 P—Kt 5	B x P	52 K—K 5	R—B 6
24 P x P	P x P	53 P—K 4	K—Kt 6
25 B—R 6	B—Kt 3	54 K—Q 4	R—B sq
26 Q—R 4	Q—K 5	55 P—K 5	K—B 5
27 R x P	R—Kt 2 (d)	56 P—Q 7	R—Q sq
28 Q x Q	B x Q ch	57 P—K 6	K—B 4
29 B x R	K x B	58 K—Q 5	Resigns.

Notes by Mr. Marshall.

(a) If now Q x B P, White can at once regain the Pawn by K R—B sq.

(b) Abandoning the Q B P on general principles. The fact that there are Bishops of opposite color on the board makes this proceeding less hazardous.

(c) Black stoops for the gauntlet.

(d) R—K B 2 was the right move here. Black did not relish the prospect of having his center Pawns disconnected.

(e) To prevent R x B P, followed, if P x P, by K x B, establishing two connected passed Pawns.

(f) The position is perilously close to a mate, yet this move was not immediately necessary, and the advance of the B P might temporarily have drawn the hostile fire. From now on the game plays itself.

FOX. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*	FOX. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4	15 Q x P	B—Kt 2 (c)
2 Kt—K B 3	P—K 3	16 Q—K Kt 5	Q—B 2
3 P—Q 4 (a)	P—Q 4	17 P—B 4	B x Kt
4 P x B P	B x P	18 P x B	Q R—Q sq
5 B—Kt 5 ch	Kt—B 3	19 Q R—Q sq	B—Q 5
6 Castles	K Kt—K 2	20 P—B 4	R—Q 3
7 Kt—B 3	P—Q R 3	21 R—Q 2 (d)	B—B 3
8 B x Kt ch	P x B	22 R x R	B x Q
9 P—Q Kt 3	P—Q R 4	23 K R—Q sq	B x P
10 Kt—Q R 4	B—R 2	24 P—B 5	B x R
11 B—R 3	B—R 3 (b)	25 P x R	Q—B 7
12 R—K sq	Castles	26 R—Q 4	P—K 4
13 P x P	B P x P	Resigns.	
14 B x Kt	Q x B		

Notes by Mr. Marshall.

(a) Lasker here played Kt—B 3.

(b) The line up on the Q R file is unusual but occurred on one other occasion in this tournament. White's Rook goes not unwillingly to King square.

(c) The loss of the Pawn might easily have had more serious consequences.

(d) An oversight, of course, but it is curious that the white Queen has no means of connecting with the Rook, which, in consequence, falls prey to the enemy. Black immediately after offered a Draw, as he did not require a win to secure first prize. Under the rules, however, this could not be done under thirty moves and play therefore continued.

MARCO. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*	MARCO. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 B—R 4	B—B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	17 B—Kt 3	R—B 2
3 B—Kt 5	P—B 4	18 K R—K sq	Q R—K sq
4 P—Q 3 (a)	Kt—B 3	19 Q—Kt 5	B—Q 2
5 P-Q R3(b)	B—K 2	20 Q—B 4	P—K 6 (d)
6 B—Q B 4	P—Q 4	21 R x P	R x R
7 P x P	Kt x P	22 P x R	Q x P
8 Q—K 2	B—B 3	23 Kt—B 3	P—Q Kt 4(e)
9 B x Kt	Q x B	24 Q x P (f)	Q x P
10 Kt—B 3	Q—K 3	25 R—K sq	Kt—Q 5
11 B—Kt 5	P—K 5 (c)	26 Q-Kt 8 ch	R—B sq
12 P x P	B x Kt ch	27 Q x B P	Kt x Kt ch
13 P x B	P x P	28 P x Kt	B—B 3
14 Kt—Q 2	Castles	29 Q—K 5	Q x Q
15 Castles	Q—Kt 3	30 B x Q	Drawn.

Notes by Mr. Marshall.

(a) Probably the best continuation. Kt—Q B 3 is also to be considered.

(b) Maroczy's idea, leaving a retreat for the K B.

(c) 11.., Castles is preferable,

(d) Getting rid of a weak Pawn, which it might be difficult to defend later on.

(e) A surprise to Marco and comes near winning the game.

(f) If, instead, Q—B 5, R—B 4 wins a piece.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"D. P.," Albany, N. Y.—"Is the word 'manywhere,' coined by Lord Avebury, recognized by lexicographers; if so, what is its meaning?"

Inasmuch as the word "manywhere" has received the sanction of literary usage, and has many analogous terms, as "anywhere," "everywhere," "elsewhere," "nowhere," and "somewhere," besides being coined by a master of the English language, it is recognized by lexicographers. The meaning of the word is "in many places"; the word itself aims to do the work of a plural idea, yet "where" is distinctly singular both in itself and in all its compounds.

"A. B. C.," Bloomington, Ill.—Pro'-gram, not pro'-grum. The "a" in this word has the sound of "a" in "at."

"W. G. B.," Gouverneur, N. Y.—"(1) Shall I say 'if he go,' or 'if he goes'? (2) Is there any authority for giving 'al' in 'Albany' the sound of 'al' in 'Albert'?"

(1) Much depends upon what "W. G. B." intends to say. If he wishes to imply doubt only, then he may say "if he goes." If he wishes to imply doubt and futurity, he should say "if he go." (2) "Albany" has two distinct pronunciations. In the United States the "al" has the sound of "awl"; in Scotland it has the sound of "al" in "Albert." The fourth son of Queen Victoria, created Duke of Albany, took his title from Albany, a district of Scotland, the "al" of which is pronounced as "al" in "Albert." This district is usually called Breadalbane.

"C. B. H.," New York.—"The Court of Last Resort of the English language has evidently never thought it worth while to hand down a decision on 'anastigmat' and 'plastigmat,' two terms commonly used by lensmakers to describe their product. Nor is this a case of novel impression, for they have been in use for a number of years. Better send me that leather medal for finding you in fault, when the brilliant literary lights failed to do so."

The Standard Dictionary for 1904 contains the word "anastigmat" on page 2105, column 3, and the word "plastigmat" on page 2168, column 2. *The editor will be pleased to receive* the leather medal referred to by "C. B. H."

"E. G. P.," St. Louis, Mo.—"Please give the origin and etymology of the word 'jinrichsha.' Is this the correct spelling of the word? I took it from a rate-card in use in the Fair grounds."

The word "E. G. P." refers to is of Japanese origin and is derived from "jin," meaning "man," "riki," meaning "strength," and "sha," meaning "carriage." Its correct orthography is "jinrikisha." It has two variant forms, "jinricksha" and "jinriksha."

"F. F. L.," New York City.—"Kindly inform me whether the word 'onto' is correct in the following sentence: 'The market became firmer and the trade got *onto* the situation.' Is there any such word as 'onto'?"

The term "onto" in the sentence cited is colloquial. There is such a word. It is a preposition and means "upon the top of."

Errata: In the issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST for July 9, in answer to "C. P. B.," Woodhaven, L. I., through a typographical error the word "who" was printed instead of "whose" as the possessive of "who." In the same paragraph the concluding sentence should have read: "Thus 'who,' being both singular and plural, may refer to an antecedent of either number."

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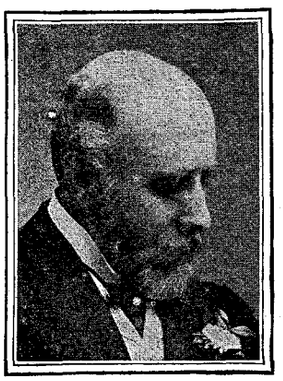

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